AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

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☞ *FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,*

SEE LAST PAGE.

BEE-KEEPING—A REVIEW.

THE MYSTERIES OF BEE-KEEPING EXPLAINED; being a complete analysis of the whole subject, &c. By M. QUINBY, Practical Bee-keeper. C. M. SAXTON, New-York.

ANOTHER—and that a well-executed volume of 376 pages, of SAXTON's standard editions of agricultural books—on bees! Nor is this volume at all unwelcome, even in this book-producing age; for it is upon a subject of which, although much has been written, there is enough always left unwritten for an experienced and practical man to write more, if he does it knowingly, that will benefit every bee-keeper who may make such writings his study.

Mr. QUINBY, is himself a bee-keeper, or apiarian, resident in the valley of the Mohawk. He has given much time and attention to the care of his hives, and appears to have succeeded admirably during an experience, as he says, of "more than twenty years." He should, therefore, be qualified to speak understandingly upon the subject; and from what we have read of his book, we think he has well accomplished his object.

There is no description of the "live stock" of the farm, or garden—for people who have nothing of territory beyond a door-yard and garden may keep bees—so little understood in its nature and habits, and regarding which so much error exists, and so much nonsense is believed, as the honey bee. This probably arises from the wild, untameable nature of the insect—the only thing hitherto brought under the dominion of man, which retains its wild and savage nature, without the slightest recognition of human authority, and can, at its own choice, flee from his protection with entire safety to its own existence and future welfare. Six thousand years under the protection of man, and its own wild will alike surrounded by the luxuriance of cultivation, or amid the solitudes of the wilderness, has the bee flourished, without a single deviation from its original habits or economy of life; and whether the swarm be newly captured in the forest and brought to the farm-house, or fled of its own choice from the farm-house to the forest, they are alike in every thing appertaining to what concerns their own "lives, fortunes, and pursuits of happiness," ready, at will, to remain in their newly acquired homes, or exchange them, as before, without detriment to their welfare. It is from a want of this essential knowledge of the nature and habits of the bee, that success in its keeping is so uncertain. Apiarians, or those who aspire to become so, build costly bee-houses, buy expensive *patent* hives, and prepare its accommodations with much pains; and after having every thing, as they suppose, to content and make the bee happy in its new situation, are astonished to find their young swarms emerging from the parent hive, and heedless of all persuasion, after the most approved modes, to remain, rush off at once to the wildest woods, and seek a habitation in some dilapitated tree which will afford them refuge, spurning thus the benefits of protection, and the luxuries of cultivated fields redolent of the choicest honey harvests, to the gratification of its own wild and capricious nature. Such is the honey bee, and such the disappointments of many of those who strive to keep it under subjection.

To become a successful apiarian, it is necessary to be not only a close observer of the habits of the bee, but to study books which are considered good authority on the subject; and then, with great care, one may become a "lucky" bee-keeper.

It is true, instances have occurred, and they may be familiar to most of our readers, of very stupid or very thoughtless people—people never having read a book in their lives—who have been successful apiarians. But for a time, only. The moment any thing like adversity occurs—that an enemy interferes with the ordinary labors of the apiary, or by untoward natural events, the usual economy of the bees is interrupted—they are brought to a dead stand, and "luck," that controlling deity of the ignorant and superstitious, is at once denounced as the author of all the evil, which, with the intelligent man, would either have been averted, or immediately remedied, through the knowledge he had acquired from obversation and study combined. So, let every one who wishes to keep bees and succeed with them, provide himself with a well-digested authority on their management, and make it his study.

The various subjects of remark in his book have been well and methodically arranged by our author, from the birth of the bee, onward through its growth, swarming, hiving, and settlement, to the gathering of its harvests, and the ultimate appropriation of its sweets to the use of the apiarian. Much sound observation is recorded, together with a close knowledge of what appertains to the successful management of the bee, the best size and shape of hive, its locality and position, either within or outside the bee-house,—in short, whatever is demanded of information to propagate, care for, and aid the bee to the most successful result in all its labors, is written in plain, perspicuous language, which only to read it, is to understand.

Like a sensible man, Mr. QUINBY thinks of "patent" bee-hives just as we do, bating the egotism of the remark. Of some twenty patterns, and upwards, sundry of which we have tried, only one or two are worth the cost of the nails and board to make them; and in their use, we have seen enough to know that the bee itself has a great deal more gumption on the subject of its own wants and accommodations, than the man who pretends to teach it, and gives it for a habitation any thing more complicated than a plain, open mouthed, tight box to live, breed, and work in.

WEEKS, of Vermont, many years ago, and MINOR, of this State, of later date, both wrote—the one a small book of four pages, the other a volume nearly the size of this under notice—on the subject of bees, and both books were valuable. But the first was chiefly to explain and set forth the merits of his *patent* hive, which, by the way, we acknowledge to be one of the best we ever saw, of a *compound* kind; while the other had a very good hive, also a patent, as a sort of addenda to his book Mr. QUINBY repudiates all the patents; tells us how to make a square box, or something very near like it, and how to fit other boxes, of either glass or wood, upon it, to take the surplus honey.

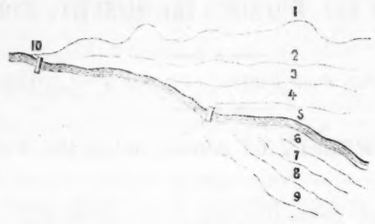
LETTERS FROM PROF. NASH.—No. 5.

IRRIGATION.

SNOW has often been called the poor man's manure; and probably every farmer has noticed that where snow accumulates in winter and lies till late in spring, there the ground appears in better condition and produces improved crops. This may be supposed to arise in part from the protection afforded by the snow-drift; the dry, chill winds of spring are kept from the surface; the soil is kept moist; and excessive evaporation is prevented. There is, however, another cause;—snow has been proved to contain ammonia; it also contains minute portions of organic matter; the ammonia and organic substances pass with the water of melting snow into the soil; they there act as manure on the roots of grass, which gives it an early and vigorous start. This leads me to inquire, whether it might not, in some cases, be worth while to retain the water of melting snow on snow-lands? perhaps to flood a piece of mowing with the water of some spring torrent from neighboring hills? Of course it should be confined to such pieces of land, as from their peculiar situation admit of being thus irrigated, or flooded for a short time, without great expense; and it should be confined to soils not very tenacious, and having a porous sub-soil, so that the water could pass freely off, as by lying dormant on the sur-

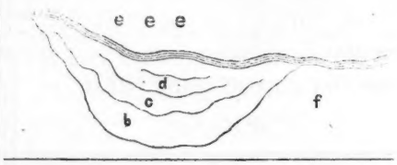
face, it would be injurious rather than beneficial. The water thus let on would vary in its character; in some instances it would be impregnated with road-washings; in others, it would contain considerable amounts of various fertilizers, brought along from the regions whence it came; and in all, it would contain the ammonia and the organic matter of the melted snow. I have, therefore, supposed that in some peculiar cases, where all the circumstances favored, it might be worth the farmer's attention to turn such waters on to his mowing, as a sort of spring irrigation.

There is another species of irrigation, of the advantage of which there can be no doubt—one which is generally practised by farmers, but not always—that of turning the water of gutters by the way-side on the adjoining land. During and after heavy rains, such water often flows fully saturated, thickened even, with fertilizing matters. These should be directed, if the shape of the ground permits, to the neighboring fields, instead of running into the nearest brook. With regard to water from barn-yards, it may be said that none should be permitted to flow. This is true. Still many farmers have their arrangements such, and perhaps will have them such, for a long time, in spite of all that can be said, that the water runs in torrents from their yards after every hard rain. Where this is the case, the water should, if possible, be turned upon grass-land; and it should be made to irrigate as large an extent as the nature of the ground permits, as otherwise, it will make a small extent so rich as to be useless—to produce nothing but weeds. As a general rule, wherever on a farm fertilizers are wont to accumulate, if the water of showers, rains, and melting snows runs over these places, it should be so directed as most to benefit the land, instead of running where it will be useless. All these, however, are species of irrigation, which it would seem that common sense might teach every farmer, and of which too much perhaps has been said in this place. I will now speak of irrigation in a more appropriate sense of that term—the turning of natural streams upon grass-lands, so as to cause the water to pass over and through the soil. No specific rules can be laid down for doing this. What is required for doing it in the best manner, is a little of that science, sufficiently rare, though often talked of, called *Farm Engineering*, the principal ingredient in which is *common sense*—a thing which very plainly teaches that it is the prerogative of *the Almighty* to make hills and valleys; that *we* cannot essentially alter the surface of the earth, and therefore must be content to take it very nearly as it is, and to leave it pretty much as we find it; that water will not run up hill; that it tends to the lowest place by the shortest route, that is, that it will run directly down and not slant-wise on a slope. If we are to prepare the surface of land for irrigation, it will be found necessary to even it somewhat—to level down here a hillock and fill up there a hollow; but the transportation of great amounts of soil cannot be made on paying conditions, where labor is as high as with us. Had the Duke of Portland made his improvements at the present rates of labor in this country, they would have given him but two, or at most, three per cent. instead of eight, on the outlay, because he removed vast quantities of earth, far more than was necessary in order to accomplish the object, certainly far more than would be wise in a country where labor is as high as with us.



Let the space above be supposed to represent a ten acre lot of snow land. A brook (5) flows through it from west to east. Across this brook (10) is constructed a dam with a gate. A water-channel cut from the dam to the northeast corner of the lot (1) will preserve, by a few windings, as the face of the land requires the level of the water in the dam, so that when the gate is shut the channel (1) will be filled. The wave-lip, or bank, of this channel should be leveled with great care; should be stamped hard, sown with grass seed, and then, if it settle unequally, should be regulated from time to time as occasion requires, in order that when the channel is more than filled, the water may run over evenly all the way from 10 to 1. English irrigators insist upon it, that there should be a catch-drain parallel with the water-channel, (1) and about 6 or 8 feet from it into which the water should be admitted from the main water-channel (1) by under-ground passages, capable of being opened and shut. I shall not speak further of this, because I do not believe it necessary. They irrigate with a recklessness of expense, which certainly cannot yet be recommended to the American farmer. I would have the lower bank of the water-channel (1) levelled with great care, and then allow the water to pass over instead of under it. The only objection I have heard to this course is the danger that the bank may give way, and damage be done by the whole of the water in the main channel rushing out at one place; but I do not believe there would be much danger if the bank were properly consolidated and turfed over before being put to use. From the water-channel (1) let the water run down to the catch-drain, (2) thence to the next catch-drain, (3) thence to the catch-drain (4,) and thence to the channel of the brook. In this way about four acres on the north side of the brook would be irrigated.

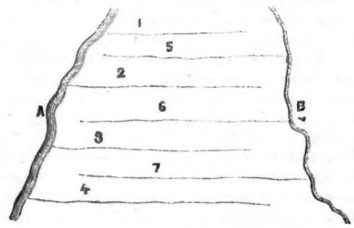
At 11 is another dam, and from it a water-channel (9) on the south side of the brook. From this the water may pass to 8, thence to 7, and so on back to the brook, irrigating an acre or so on the south side of the brook—in all about five acres, or half of the ten acre lot; and if the brook, as often happens, was somewhat foul, containing considerable quantities of fertilizing matter, it would be likely to cause good crops of grass without other manure; and if the manure made from the grass grown on these five acres were put upon the remaining five acres, the whole might be kept in a highly productive state. But in order to give such results, the brook should be something more than mere by pure water; the soil should be either porous by nature, or well under-drained, as otherwise the irrigation would render it cold and productive of only sour, innutritious grasses; and the surface of the ground should be so arranged that the water would irrigate the whole, and would nowhere settle into ponds, and remain dormant till it had time to settle through the soil. The true idea of irrigation is that of *water running over ground*, and not *standing upon it*. How often the water is to be admitted, and how long to remain before being shut off, depends much upon the character of the land, and must be learned by observation in each case. It should never, however, remain more than a few days at a time.



Suppose the above straight lines to enclose a piece of new land. A brook (*a*) enters it at the northwest corner, and passes through the whole length. About two acres of this field are considerably lower than the brook at the place where it enters the lot. These two acres then, can be irrigated by water taken from the upper end of the lot. Suppose now we find the soil of this field to be a light loam, resting on a gravelly sub-soil. If so, no under-draining would be required. Suppose, also, that we find the brook to be rich in fertilizing matters. These would be favorable indications. Suppose further that the make of the ground is such that a water-channel (*b*) could be cheaply cut from or along the side of the brook, and around the before-mentioned two acres, preserving all the way the turns of the brook at *a*, so that without the expense of a dam even, this channel could be always kept filled and overflowing with water. But we find that the enclosed two acres is of such shape that the water, as it runs over the channel, will not flow equally over the whole surface, but will come together into larger or smaller rills, and thus drown a part of the land, without touching the rest. The way to obviate this difficulty will be to cut catch-drains from which to distribute the water again, and so to serve a nearly equal distribution over the whole. Let us then cut the catch-drain, (*c*,) humoring its direction to the make of the ground, so as to keep the elevation equal from end to end. Then, as the water flows over this, cut other catch-drains as may be necessary to prevent the water forming itself into rills, instead of spreading over the whole ground; as *d*, &c.

If this plot of two acres, done as I have described, should be found on trial to have doubled its produce, the owner would wish that he could get the water of that brook upon other parts of his field. The surface of the whole field, except these two acres, is higher than the brook, at any point within his own enclosure. He finds, however, that by going up the stream a few rods into his neighbor's land, he could then draw off the water at such an elevation as would carry it over the whole slope of land lying north of the brook (*e, e, e.*) This, if he can bargain with his neighbor on reasonable terms for the privilege, he will be likely to do. But there is one thing which he can do without asking favors. On the south side of the brook, at *f*, is a sandy elevation, nearly round in form, and sloping in every direction from the highest point. The soil is unfit for mowing, and yet it cannot be fenced out without shutting out some of the best of his

mowing. He perceives that if a small basin were excavated in the top of that sandy knoll, and filled with water to overflowing, the rim being nicely adjusted to a common level, the water would diffuse itself in every direction over an acre or two, and might render that barren spot one of the most verdant on his farm. I suppose the summit to be 15 or 20 rods from a slight fall in the brook, and the elevation to be 8 or 10 feet above the stream. Would it be worth the expense, say of from 20 to 30 dollars, to throw on that elevation a stream of water by means of the hydraulic ram, or by a forcing pump to be carried by the stream?



It sometimes, though rarely, happens that a plot of ground lies almost precisely level, and yet so low that a stream of water can be turned upon it. In such a case, irrigation can be effected as above; A representing a stream of water brought from some river, brook, or pond, or possibly from the drainage of neighboring lands; B, a channel to carry off the surplus water after the irrigation has been accomplished; 1, 2, 3, and 4, smaller channels connecting with the main channel A, the ground being first thrown into ridges with the plow, and these smaller channels running along the summits of the ridges, and overflowing on both sides, so that the water will run down a gentle slope into the catch-drains 5, 6, 7, these last to connect with the waste-drain B, and to empty their surplus water into it. In order to irrigate in this way, it would be necessary to bring the whole plot to a very nice level, so that the banks of the channels 1, 2, 3, 4 should be in all parts equally high, as otherwise, the water would discharge itself over them into the intervening catch-drains in some places and not in others; and I do not believe that an effect at irrigation in this way could be commended, unless in cases where, from the nature of the soil and the character of the water, great benefit would be sure to result, especially as great care would be requisite to keep the banks of the distributing drains from settling out of level.

In England it seems to be no matter what an improvement costs, if it but promises to pay five per cent. or more on the outlay. The Duke of Portland's water-meadows have been improved at an expense of $200,000. Other improvements of a like kind in that kingdom have been made at enormous rates of expense. Especially is it so with the application of sewerage water to lands, as at Edinburgh and other places. Indeed, improvements are now talked of, with regard to the sewerage of London, which, if ever accomplished, will have to be done to the tune of hundreds of millions sterling. There, land is scarce and money plenty; labor is low and produce high, and there is hardly an end to improvements, which it may be wise for them to make on lands, or to the expenses which they may wisely incur for this end. With regard to land and money, labor and produce, it is otherwise with us. We cannot yet rush into these huge expenses which there are wise. Still, high as labor is here, and high as interest is, there is many an odd acre of bog land, ugly and pestiferous, which might be drained and rendered beautiful and healthy, with a *certainty* of paying double our usual rates of interest in the outlay; there is many an extended marsh, now creating disease and shorting life, which could be reclaimed with a like certainty of paying well; and, if I am not mistaken, there are thousands of fields among us, the whole, or parts of which, might be irrigated, with an absolute certainty of paying such a return for the outlay as should satisfy any reasonable mind.

Amherst, Feb. 12, 1854.

HOW TO CHOOSE A GOOD MILK COW.

J. H. MAGNE, of the Veterinary School, of Alfort, France, has recently published a valuable little work entitled as above. This has been translated in England, and a supplement added by JOHN HAXTON, very good in the main, with the exception of his apocryphal history of the Short-horns and their *improvement* by a cross with a polled Galloway Cow! It is astonishing how ignorant many of the English remain on this subject. *The Royal Agricultural Society Journal*, *The Mark Lane Express*, and other British journals, have for the past few years completely exposed the absurdity of this cross, and far from its being an improvement, shown that it was a great deterioration of all their good qualities, and yet the falsehood of BERRY, as copied by YOUATT, still goes the rounds of nearly every new publication in Great Britain on the subject of cattle. How hard it is to head a great untruth or a stupid absurdity.

With this exception, we can commend the work, though we believe it is not on sale in this country, as we were obliged to import a copy for our own use; and on this account we now commence copying some extracts which we will continue till we have presented our readers all the more valuable portions. We copy in this number the chapter headed

Points Indicative of a Good Cow.

Among practical dairymen there has long existed a number of rules, by which the milking properties of a milk cow are judged of; and as these rules are the results of long experience, transmitted from one generation to another, they contain, when collected together, the sum of all that information which is known by the name of *practical* knowledge. That this knowledge is correct, in a general way, cannot be questioned, because it is the result of actual experiments repeated and confirmed not only for a long period of time, but in a great variety of ways, and under circumstances so different, that any errors must long ere now have been detected. Notwithstanding the existence of these established rules, of judging, by external signs, of the qualities of an animal suitable for the dairy, there are very great differences in the modes and results of applying them practically. Some men have a natural turn or peculiar adroitness for minute and careful observation, which others are devoid of; and consequently the former are far more successful in rearing, selecting, or buying dairy stock, than the latter; and hence, too, we find that to these *instinctive* judges of stock, a glance or a touch will reveal a greater amount of information than the closest inspection of others. While it is necessary, however, that there should be long and habitual familiarity with recognized data in order to their being successfully applied in practice, they at the same time furnish a set of rules, a knowledge of which is of very great advantage to those who have been prevented from acquiring an experimental acquaintance with the points to which such rules refer, either by youth or want of opportunity.

The points to be attended to in judging of a good milk cow, are, by universal consent, considered to be shape and size of the animal, both as a whole, and in detail; texture of the skin and hair, development of the lactiferous parts; temperament or habit of body and disposition; and finally, strength or endurance of constitution. A maximum development of these points marks out a first-class cow of the breed to which she belongs; but the milking properties differ in endless variety, not merely as these points are prominent or the reverse, but also in proportion to the circumstances of climate, soil, and treatment. The escutcheon test of M. GUENON, already described in the former section of this work, is a new element in the question; and when fully established, and better understood, will probably occupy the first rank among the external signs which indicate the natural milking properties of cows; but as yet it is rarely recognized in Britain; and there are few farmers, even in the best dairy counties, that have even heard of such a test. How far M. Guenon's observations have been borne out by facts supplied by the examination of a great many dairy cows in our own country, both by the writer and others, will be discussed at the close of this section; meantime, we shall direct the reader's attention to those points which experience has proved to possess a marked influence on the milking properties of cows.

Shape.—Whatever may be the breed to which a cow belongs, there are certain points of configuration which are considered essential as regards her milking properties. There may be, and are frequently, great discrepancies between the one and the other; but still, generally speaking, the rule holds good that, all things being alike, the cow which approaches nearest to a certain standard will be the best milker. The *head* must be rather lengthy, especially from the eye to the point of the nose; the *nose* and *muzzle* should be cleanly cut, and free from thick skin or fleshy lumps; the *cheek bones*, thin, and, in like manner, devoid of thick skin or flesh (not thick chapped;) *eye* prominent, of a placid and benignant expression, with little of the white exposed to view. If horned, the *horns* should taper gradually to a point, and have a clean surface, free from rugosities; the breed will determine the shape and set of the horns. The *neck* should be long, thin, and free from loose skin. A good milk cow may be deer or ewe-necked, but never bull-necked. The *chest* and *breast* should be deep, rather than broad, and the brisket should project forwards and downwards; and, whether large or otherwise, should be round, well shaped, and without loose folds of skin depending from it. The *girth*, behind the shoulders, moderate, and arising more from depth than breadth of chest; *shoulders* rather narrow at the top; *back-bone* on a line with the shoulder-top; *ribs* arched, and well home to the haunch-bones, which should be wide apart, and form a straight line across, neither depressed in the center, at the lumbar vertebrae, nor drooping at the extremities; *hind-quarters* lengthy, and the rump, or tail-top, nearly on a line with the back-bone; *thighs* rather thin, but broad, well spread, and giving plenty of room for the udder; *belly* projecting outwards rather than downwards, with plenty of room for food; the *udder* should be large in a lineal direction, that is, well backward as well as upward, between the hind legs and forward on the belly; also broad in front, filling up the space between the lower flanks, but rather short vertically; a deep hanging udder, from its swinging motion, being always the cause of great fatigue to the animal when walking; the teats should be moderately long, straight, and equal in thickness from the udder to the point, and also at considerable and equal

distances from each other; the two front teats especially should be well apart, and the direction of all four should be outward. When full of milk, the udder should be greatly enlarged in size, and, when newly emptied, shrink in a corresponding degree, and the skin gather into soft creases. The *mammary glands*, running on each side of the belly, large throughout their whole course, and swelling into large *puffs* at or near their junction with the udder; *thigh veins* also large and easily felt by the hand.

Of all these shapes the more important are the long, finely-formed *head;* long, thin *neck;* *rump* nearly on a line with the back-bone; broad *quarters*, long *udder* from back to front, and large *veins* underneath the belly, and downwards, from the loins and thigh, to the udder. When seen in front, the body of a good milk cow should present the appearance of a blunted wedge, the apex of which is the breast and shoulder. Seen from behind, she should present a square well-spread shape. Seen sideways, she should be lengthy, but not lanky.

For the American Agriculturist.

SPECIFIC MANURES.

I WAS much pleased and I trust somewhat profited by an article which appeared in your paper of Nov. 3, 1853, headed "How to make home-made super-phosphate of lime." Doubtless, the clan of *Super-phosphate manufacturers* will not esteem it very highly, but be assured it *will* be *appreciated* by every intelligent cultivator of the soil who reads it. Taking a hint from your remarks I consulted an elementery work on Chemistry, (Youmans',) and went to work to see what I could do. I took a small quantity of bones and boiled them in strong lye about four hours; when they were reduced to a powder, and the lye boiled away so as to be nearly dry. Thus I intend to proceed with what bones I can get before planting time. With this pulverized bone I intend to mix gypsum to render it dry enough to be handled with ease when put on. Now, whether this will be as good as it would be if dissolved in the *acid* I am unable to say. What its value as a fertilizer is yet remains to be seen. One thing is certain, if it fails it is not money thrown away upon this or that Prof.'s *concentrated* compound.

I would not by any means undervalue *science* as an aid to the farmer, but would try my own resources first.

I consider it poor husbandry to neglect the means within my reach for the manufacture of manure, and then buy it at a high price.

S. TENNEY.

East Raymond, Cumb. Co., Me.

For the American Agriculturist.

NEW FARMS LATELY DISCOVERED.

LAWYERS ascertained a long time ago, that landholders owned far down below the surface; but farmers never suspected, that their deeds gave them a right to more than six inches of the surface. Scarcely any have thought of looking deeper than this, except the diggers for gold and water. The sub-soil plow is revealing to agriculturists treasures before unknown. Discoveries in the earth are keeping pace with those in the sky, and a new earth is opening to the cultivator, as a new heaven is to the astronomer. In the soil is a great source of phosphate of lime, which few farmers have hit upon; I mean in that part of the farm which lies more than six inches below the surface. There since the Deluge has lain undisturbed this fertilizer in a hard compact mass. Roots of the grains and grasses cannot penetrate it. There it is and has been for thousands of years, insoluble, except when roots apply themselves to it.

Not one farmer in twenty ever plows deeper than six inches. The roots cannot get at the mine below for it is too hard. As beneficial as the sub-soil plow has proved to be where used, not one farmer in five hundred uses one throughout the Empire State. You may ask them why this is so and they will answer, our grandfathers never used them, and they generally had great crops, and we think it better to follow their examples, than to be carried away by the silly fashions of the present day.

ELIHU CROSS.

Potter Hill, Rens. Co., N.Y.

For the American Agriculturist.

CANADA THISTLE—DIFFERENT VARIETIES.

IN the 24th No. of the last volume, you ask for an article or two from Western New-York, as to the best means of destroying the Canada Thistle. As I do not belong to that section, I am not called on for a word. I will, however, allude to a mistake in some sections of the United States, as to what plant is really the Canada Thistle.

I have heard several different plants called the Canada Thistle, which are so dissimilar in external appearances and habits, that I doubt their belonging to the same order; certainly they do not belong to the same species. In the State of Maine the plant called "Canada Thistle" has creeping roots, which are exceedingly tenacious of life in every bit cut or broken off. They strike deeper, and therefore are more difficult to kill by digging, and more to be dreaded than the well-known couch grass. The seed, too, is much more troublesome, as no cultivator, however careful, can prevent the winds taking it from a negligent neighbor's land, and gratuitously sowing sufficient in a single year to stock the largest farms of the most guarded farmers. This variety also luxuriates in a clayey soil, and if a chance plant were *well neglected* for a few years, it would be found to have entirely rooted several acres. This under-ground habit, or mole life, is no small obstacle to be overcome before one can effectually "stop their breath." They have a spine at every angle of stalk or leaf, and so numerous, that one must have a tiny finger indeed, to be able to touch any part without getting a sting from at least one thorn. But for all these bad qualities they have some good ones, for when in bloom they are highly fragrant, and give off in large amount, a very pleasant spicy odor, perfuming the air a long distance around. If cut and well cured when the blossoms are just opening, horses will eat them with much avidity. The seed, too, is the choice food of some of our most beautiful feathered songsters.

In Maryland, there is a plant called the Canada Thistle, that is dissimilar from the above in almost every respect, so much so, that only one of them can properly be called the Canada Thistle. In this section there is a third plant bearing the name of Canada Thistle, which is different from either.

As to the destruction of these plants, I doubt whether it would be necessary to use the same means to kill those of Maryland, that would be requisite to exterminate those in Maine. They may be killed by mowing them off before they blossom, each time they spring up, for a couple of years. I have tried this plan and succeeded. I have also dug them up so as to kill them. This is more laborious, but leaves the soil in good order for a crop.

Would it not be well for every person who speaks of a plant that has a local name, to describe some of its characteristics, so that people of other sections might compare the description with those of their own locality, and so save mistakes which are now frequent, and often lead to serious inconveniences.

I see no reason why the variety of thistle growing in the State of Maine, should be called Canada Thistle any more than Maine or New-England Thistle, for I have heard many of the "oldest inhabitants" say, that they found the thistle in Maine when it was an entire wilderness from the sea shore to the Canadas, proving to me clearly, that the Thistle was as indigenous to Maine as Canada. J. H. D.

Morristown, March, 1854.

GUANO ON COTTON.—Mr. BRAHAM, of Coss County, Geo., gives in the *Lawrenceville Herald*, the following account of an experiment of guano on cotton:

The land on which I used the guano, is what in this section of the country we call Hickory Orchard land, the principal growth being thick bark Hickory, with some post Oak and Pine; the color of the soil, dark red, with very little sand. The quantity used was rather less than a sack, which was finely pulverized before using. About three weeks before planting, I had the land listed three feet distance with a large shovel plow, and as deep as a good mule could pull it. The guano was applied immediately, in the ratio of about 250 pounds per acre, and a high ridge thrown on it with turning plows. It was planted on the 18th of April, as was also the balance of the patch (8 acres,) and cultivated in the same manner as the rest of the crop—and now for the result.

"As soon as my crop generally began to show blooms, I counted on the first row, where I had used guano, 40 blooms, and at the same time counted the blooms on the adjoining row, where no manure had been used, and found 9—and now for the seed cotton.

	1st picking.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total.
Guano row -	12 lbs.	27 lbs.	20 lbs.	17 lbs.	76 lbs.
Unmanured row, 3	12		8½	12½	36
Difference in favor of guano, - - - - -					40 lbs.

"I attended the picking and weighing myself, and am sure that the above is correct.

"The rows are 178 yards long, and you will see by calculation that 28 will make an acre, and

76 lbs. multiplied by 28 make - - - - -	2,128 lbs.
36 " " " - - - - -	1,008
Difference per acre, - - - -	1,120 lbs.

RAISING FOREST TREES FROM SEEDS.

ONE of our subscribers requests us to furnish instruction for raising Chestnut, Walnut, and Locust trees from seeds. This is a subject of much importance to settlers in prairie countries, and even in many other parts of the country, it would be well if farmers would plant a few acres of their grounds with forest trees for the prospective wants of their children, if not for their own benefit. In some parts of the State there is already quite a scarcity of timber for fencing and building purposes, as well as for fuel, and good woodland is worth more per acre than that under cultivation.

The first thing demanded on the part of those intending to plant forest seeds, is to select such kinds of trees as are best adapted to their soil. Much labor has been wasted by neglecting this precaution; and all the instructions we have seen in books and papers in regard to this business have been defective on this point. It has been stated, for instance, that chestnuts can be raised with the greatest ease from seed; and many farmers have been induced to try the experiment, but have very generally failed because their soil was not of the right kind.

A deep sandy and dry soil is requisite for the successful growth of the chestnut; and it is in vain to attempt to make it thrive on soils of an opposite character, as we know from repeated experiments. The Black Walnut and Butternut thrive best in a deep, rich, clayey, and gravelly loam, or what is commonly known as deep limestone soils. The same kind of soil is best suited for the Sugar Maple, but this tree will flourish on a greater variety of soils, and requires less depth than the walnut.

The Hickory will bear a strong clay soil better than most other trees except beech. Neither of these are well adapted to the rich mucky or sandy soils of the prairies. The Oak, in some of its varieties, will flourish on most good soils, not too wet or mucky, but is of too slow growth for our fast people. The Locust on account of rapid growth, valuable timber, and adaptability to various soils, is perhaps the most useful of all—but unfortunately it is so liable to be destroyed by the borer, that it cannot be relied on in many parts of our country.

Saving and Sowing Seed.—Chestnuts, Walnuts and similar kind of tree seeds should never be suffered to become perfectly dry before planting. If not convenient to plant them soon after their time of ripening, they should be put in a box of sand, and kept moist, (not wet,) and be allowed to freeze during winter, then planted early in the spring, covering them about two inches in depth. They may be planted where the trees are to remain, taking care to keep the plants clear of weeds and grass while young; or, they can be transplanted when 2 or 3 years old, taking them up carefully, without injuring the roots, and not exposing them to drying while out of the ground.

Locust Seed may be kept dry for a year or two, without destroying its vitality, but it must in all cases by thoroughly scalded before sowing, or it will lie a whole year in the ground without vegetating. For a quart of seed, pour on 4 quarts of boiling water, and let stand for 12 or 24 hours, when most, if not all of the seeds will be swollen to several times their former size. If a considerable portion are not swollen they must be scalded again. Stir the seeds while in the water, so as to agitate them briskly, and while in motion pour off the water and swollen seeds, while the other being heavier will remain at the bottom of the vessel, then scald and let soak as before, and they will generally all swell. The seeds can then be sown where designed to remain, or in a nursery bed, and the trees transplanted when one year old.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

THE POULTRY HOUSE.

As every thing connected with poultry now a days has a peculiar interest, we give the following sensible remarks from an English paper. First, of the roost and nest-house. The floor should be sprinkled with ashes, loam, pulverized peat or fine charcoal, and the floor should be cleaned off every week.

The yard should contain a grass plat, some fine gravel, slaked lime, dry ashes, and pure water. The nests should be lined with moss heath and straw. Evidently the Dorkings are the best breed; they will lay an average of 185 eggs each per annum. Fowls with black legs are best for roasting, while those with white legs are best for boiling. If you want them to sit early leave the eggs under them. Fowls in their native habits never lay more eggs than they can hatch. Remember that no success can be expected from poultry-keeping if their houses be damp, cold, unclean, or badly ventilated; if their food does not approximate to that which they get in a state of nature, viz., a mixture of animal and vegetable food; if the water they drink be stagnant, the drainage of the manure heap, &c., or if the strongest and handsomest be not bred from.

Value of Acorns.—The editor of *The Advocate*, Claiborne, La., has gone into a minute calculation upon the value of one crop of acorns in that parish—equivalent to our counties. He says that 1,800,000 pounds of pork will be consumed there in the year 1854, by the 12,000 inhabitants, and that the whole of it comes from the crop of acorns, and is worth the snug sum of $90,000. Besides this, he thinks an equal value has been added to the stock hogs. He thinks also that that parish grows $35,000 worth more cotton than it would, if all the planters had to depend upon the corn crop for their meat, so that the actual value of a crop of acorns is $215,000.

Indian Farming in California.—Lieutenant Beal is prosecuting his labors to establish at the Tejon Pass, California, an Indian reservation and farm. He has already planted two square miles with grain, and has kept running constantly twenty-four plows. Most of the labor is performed by Indians who two months before were running wild on the mountains. He began with sixty, and has now two thousand three hundred.

Arrow-Root Crops in Natal.—The extraordinary productiveness of arrow-root in the soil of Natal is illustrated by the fact that, from a plot of less than half an acre, on the estate of Mr. Moorewood, at Compensation, a quantity of the root or tubers has been taken, weighing 12,700 pounds, and this crop has been sold for cash, at 1d. per pound, being upwards of £50 for half an acre! The prepared arrow-root from this lot has been sold in this town at 1s. per pound.—*Cape Town Mail.*

THE FARMER—A PRETTY PICTURE.

The man who stands upon his own soil, who feels that by the laws of the land in which he lives,—by the laws of civilized nations,—he is the rightful and exclusive owner of the land which he tills, is by the constitution of our nature under a wholesome influence, not easily imbibed from any other source. He feels—other things being equal—more strongly than another the character of a man as the lord of the inanimate world. Of this great and wonderful sphere, fashioned by God and upheld by his power a portion is his,—his, from the center to the sky. It is the space on which the generation before him moved in its round of duties; and he feels himself connected with those who will follow him, and to whom he is to transmit a home.

Perhaps his farm has come down to him from his fathers. They have gone to their last home, but he can trace their footsteps over the scenes of their daily labors. The roof which shelters him was reared by those to whom he owes his being. Some interesting domestic tradition is connected with every enclosure. The favorite fruit tree was planted by his father's hand. He sported in his boyhood beside the brook which still winds through the meadow. Through the fields lies the path to the village school of earlier days. He still hears from his window the voice of the Sabbath bell, which called his father and forefathers to the house of God; and near at hand is the spot where his parents are laid to rest, and where, when his time is come, he shall be laid by his children. These are the feelings of an owner of the soil. Words cannot paint them; gold cannot buy them. They flow out of the deepest fountains of the heart; they are the life spring of a fresh, healthy, and generous national character.—*Puritan Recorder.*

AN UNPARALLELED HORSE.

An auctioneer in Demara thus describes a horse he put up for sale. This is piling up the adjectives in a style that few Americans can surpass.

A strong, staunch, steady, sound, stout, safe, snug, servicable, strapping, supple, swift, smart, sightly, sprightly, spirited, sturdy, shining, sure footed, sleek, smooth, spuky, well-skinned, sized and shaped, leather colored horse, of superlative symmetry, called Sir Tatton, with small star, and swift, square bodied, slender shouldered, sharp sighted, and steps stately, free from strain, sprain, spavin, spring halt, staggers, strangles, seelling, sellander, surfeit, seams, stumous, swelling, serances, scratches, splints, scars, sores, scattering, shambling gait, or symptoms of sickness of any sort. He is neither stiff mouthed, shabby coated, sinew shrunken, spur galled, saddle backed, shell toothed, slim gutted, surbated, skin scabbed, short winded, splay footed nor shoulder slipped; and is sound in the sword point and stifle joint. He has neither sick spleen, sleeping evil, set fast, snaggle teeth, sand crack, subentaneous sores or shattered hoofs; nor is sour, sulky, stubborn, surly or slow, sluggish nor stupid; he never slips, strips, strays, stalks, starts, stops, shakes, snivels, snuffles, snorts, stumbles, and seldom sweats; has a showy stylish switch tail, and a safe set of shoes on; can feed on stubs, straw, sage coron or Scotch grass; can carry 140 lbs with great speed and long strokes. Upset price low.

CLAIMS OF AGRICULTURAL PATENTS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 7, 1854.

Seed Planters.—L. B. Fisher, of Coldwater, Mich.: I claim constructing the driving wheels of planters with cut rims and divided hubs, substantially as described, said hubs being made to traverse the driving shaft by means of forked levers operated by a screw or its equivalent, for regulating the alignment of the hills in a cross direction, as set forth.

I also claim the scraper in combination with the two pins and the two levers, arranged and operating substantially as described, for preserving a given space between the edge of the scraper and outer surface of the rim of the wheel, as specified.

The Gauge of Straw Cutters.—Warren Gale, of Louisville, Ky.: I claim the arrangement of the adjustable gauge, as described.

Opening and Closing Gates.—W. G. Philips, of Newport, Del.: I claim the double span rotating gate opening and closing continually forward, by means of levers and inclined planes, as well as by pulleys and cords, combined and arranged as set forth.

Hanging Gates.—Mr. Ashley Hotchkin, of Schenevus, N. Y.: I claim hanging a gate by means of two lower turning pivots, or pintles, working on separate step projection of a box, or frame, the upper end of the gate being steadied and carried by suitable rollers, (any number) or their equivalent, working or traveling in fixed grooves, channels, or spaces, so as to admit the gate opening either way,—the several parts being constructed, arranged, and operating, as described.

Cotton Seed Planters.—G. W. Cooper, of Palmyra, Ga.: I claim the combination of the saws and feeders, the said saws having a reciprocating rectillinear motion, and the said feeders having a reciprocating rotary motion, the above parts being constructed and arranged as set forth.

Apparatus for Opening and Closing Gates.—Samuel G. Dugdale, of Richmond, Ia. Additional to re-issued letters, Jan. 31, 1854: the nature of my improvement consists in hanging a pendulous lever provided with a notch, by which I cause the weight of the gate to be the means of holding the bottom to the point to which it is drawn, and at the same time holding the vertical lever down until the carriage has passed over it, thereby preventing any appendages that might be attached to said carriage, or vehicle, from catching said lever.

The application of a pendulous lever provided with a notch, or its equivalent, as set forth.

Re-issue.

Grass and Grain Cutting Machine.—William F. Ketchum, of Buffalo, N. Y.: Original Patent dated Feb. 10, 1852, I claim, first, sustaining the outer end of the rack piece in the manner set forth.

The shield plate in combination with the shoe and cutter bar, for the purpose aforesaid.—*Scientific American.*

Horticultural Department.

To Horticulturists.—Our weekly issue of so large a journal, gives us ample room to devote to the different departments of cultivation, and we have commenced with this volume, to allot a separate space to Horticulture. We have secured additional efficient aid in its conduction, and we invite horticulturists generally, to send in their contributions on all subjects interesting and instructive to those engaged in similar pursuits with themselves. We are receiving the leading foreign and domestic horticultural journals, and shall be abundantly able to bring promptly before our readers all that transpires, which may be new and useful.

EARLY SPRING WORK IN THE GARDEN.

First, remove all litter from the garden, together with all undecomposed manures, except such as are needed for mulching. We would be very careful not to allow manure at any time to become incorporated in our garden soils, except such as had been completely composted, unless in stiff soils.

Do not disturb the soil until sufficiently dry, then spade it deep, and thoroughly pulverize it. As soon as may be, sow radishes, lettuce, onions, beets, and plant early potatoes and peas. After experimenting with almost every variety of peas, during the last five years or more, we prefer, all things considered, for an early pea, the Early Emperor and Prince Albert; for the best pea a little later, the Champion of England; and later still, the best and most productive of all peas, we think is Hair's New Mammoth Dwarf Marrow. The London *Gardeners' Chronicle*, in its reports for several years past, has given this pea the decided preference there. So it has also repeatedly proved here. None of these peas grow vines higher than about two and a half feet, and we very much prefer them to Stanley's Marrow, or other four to six feet varieties.

Put your strawberry beds in a good condition, but leave on the ground all the clean litter you can without incommoding the plants. They need thorough mulching, and this will assist in so doing. A friend, who is a successful cultivator, writes us, strongly recommends the following treatment:

"When the growing spring weather fairly commences, take a pound each of sulphate of potash, soda, and (Glauber salts,) and one quarter pound of sal-ammonia, dissolved in six gallons of water, and water freely every strawberry plant just at evening. Continue this every tenth day until the blossoms appear, and then apply pure water freely every dry day until the season passes by, and you will probably receive a larger quantity, and larger strawberries, than you have been accustomed to see."

This is also the time to prune your rose bushes, and most varieties of shrubs and young trees. Prune freely, and have an eye to the comely shape of the tree or shrub after you have done with it. We would not allow an ill-shaped tree, nor a conspicuous crooked limb to deform any tree, shrub, or plant in our garden. If our city fathers had attended to this simple thing, those noble trees in the park fronting our City Hall would not present such deformities. Nature never puts on foliage in that way, as the noble elms and maples in our country towns, where they have been allowed to grow unmolested, abundantly verify. Even the apple and Peach tree should be trained to grow of beautiful form. A very little taste and care will accomplish it.

We wish men fitted to the task, would go over our whole country, giving lectures to all the people on the important and delightful art of pruning.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MASS.

COMMITTEE ON FRUITS.

A few weeks since, we received the Annual Report for 1853, of this excellent Society, which centers in and radiates out from Boston, but we have not found time till now to give it a thorough examination, so as to present to our readers a synopsis of such of their doings as are of general interest. The results of the year's labors of this Society are of peculiar interest at the present season.

The committee on fruits during the past year, awarded the first premium on summer apples to William's Favorite. The best autumn was declared to be Hubardston's Nonsuch. The best winter to be the Baldwin, while at the Annual Meeting the first premium was awarded to the Gravenstein.

Rostiezer bore off the first premium for summer Pears. Beurre Bosc or autumn, and Easter Beurre or Winter Pears, while at the annual meeting, Flemish Beauty was declared the best dish, Seckel the second, Louise Bonne de Jersey third, and Dunmore fourth.

The first Premium on Currants was awarded to the Red Gondouin. On Peaches, to the Early Crawford; on Plums, to the Green Gage; on Strawberries, the first and second premium, to Hovey's Seedling, and the third to a new seedling called Durfee's Seedling, of which the Committee say, "It is of a rich sparkling flavor, with berries of an extra large size." A gratuity was also awarded Mr. J. Fay, for "numerous baskets of his seedling strawberry 'Jenny Lind,' said by the producer to be quite productive, of good size and fine flavor. Should it continue to maintain the character of productiveness it will prove a desirable variety."

A large premium of twenty dollars was awarded to N. Collins, for the introduction of the "Collins" Pear; and the same to Messrs. Hovey for their new Seedling Pear, the "Boston." They also awarded the Appleton Gold Medal, valued at $40, to Messrs. Hovey & Co., for their new Seedling Cherry, the "Hovey."

The committee remark that "the only variety of apple worthy of particular note, exhibited the past season, was the 'Size,' a seedling from W. A. Andrews, Dover, N. H., (by Messrs. Hovey & Co.,) of which a few dozen were offered, and of so rich a coloring as to prove a great attraction in the fruit department. On testing it, 21st May, it proved abundantly juicy, and of a rich flavor. It is a late keeping variety. In size it is above medium; a high warm, rich red on a yellow ground; deep red to the sun, and for its great beauty *alone*, must prove a desirable table fruit." Mr. M. P. Wilder, exhibited twenty varieties of strawberries from imported vines, of which only three were considered by him as worthy of cultivation; among which was "Barnes' New Large White, which, as exhibited, certainly proves to be the largest and finest of the white varieties."

Of Raspberries, the committee say the best exhibition "decidedly, has been made with Knevett's Giant." In a future number we will refer to other reports of this Society.

REVIEW.

Elliott's Fruit Book; or the American Fruit Growers' Guide. C. M. Saxton, New-York.

Our first general impression of this book is a favorable one. There is an air of independence and freshness about it which is decidedly agreeable. Besides it is from the West—the great, the growing West. The movements in Fruit Culture, and Fruit Books in our country during the last few years are of a remarkable character. Not to mention Kenrick Cole and others, we may rank first in importance Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America. Next appeared that accurate work of Thomas, the Fruit Culturist, after which we received Barry's Practical Fruit Garden embracing minute description of the best mode of cultivating those garden gems—dwarf fruit trees—and now here comes another work more on the general plan of Downing, and yet distinct and improved somewhat in its arrangement.

We are glad the Buckeye State has spoken so emphatically on this subject.

Of course the experience of cultivators at the east will somewhat differ from the western description of some of the fruits, yet this renders the work only the more valuable to all, for comparison.

The work evinces a good degree of labor, and deserves a large circulation, especially at the West. We shall recur to it more critically at an early period.

SETTING OUT TREES.

On the opening of early spring, a large proportion of our readers are particularly interested in any plain, simple directions as to the best manner of setting out trees, and especially so, where in that way, common and fatal errors are easily avoided. Let us therefore suggest

1. Do not set them too deep. This is the secret of the grand discovery of the great law of vegetation, for which Russel Comstock asked the small sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, viz.:

"That the 'seat of life' in a tree or plant is just at the point where the earth should cease to cover the foot of the tree. If covered deeper it strangled the tree at said seat of life, or forced it into sending forth suckers, which stifled all healthy progress in the tree."

Now, the discovery is not a new one, that trees must not be too deeply planted; certainly no deeper than they were, when growing in the earth previously. Without doubt thousands of dollars, worth of trees are annually lost to our country by this simple error.

2. Put nothing but pure and finely pulverized earth around the roots. Many persons are told their land wants manure, ashes, &c., and not having time to manure and ash their whole field, they, as a substitute, put these substances into the hole for the tree, and mingle it in the earth with which they cover the roots, This is all wrong. The soil may need manure and ashes, but these should be completely com-

posted in the soil before allowed to come in contact with the fibrous roots of the young trees.

3. Mulch the tree well after setting out. Mulching consists in placing the manure—be it new or old—leaves, tan-bark or whatever is used, loosely on the surface of the ground for a considerable space around the tree. On no account mix it with the soil in transplanting.

4. The first step, and most important, in preparing for a fruit yard, is thoroughly to drain the soil. The tree cannot be healthy and vigorous without this.

5. Take care of the tree after setting it out. Many persons do not bestow as much labor on a tree, which ought, in ten years to yield an income of, ten dollars per annum, as they do on a half dozen hills of potatoes. They do not seem to be aware how great the difference is between the quantity and quality of the fruit on a kindly treated, well-fed tree, and that of one half starved and dwarfed. Let it be always remembered, that whatever is worth doing at all, is always worth doing well.

THE CRANBERRY.

Continued from page 6.

THE mode of setting out the cranberry in such a swamp, if we suppose it to be covered with bushes and grass, and surrounded by a sandy soil, or in the immediate neighborhood of sand, would be as follows: First, cut the bushes and pare off the surface turf to the depth of several inches, so as to remove, as far as possible, the roots of grasses and bushes; then level the whole by filling in sand to the depth of from two to four or five inches, according to circumstances. It is desirable that the surface of the sand should be but slightly raised above the level of the water of the swamp, meadow, or pond filled up, so that, by digging into the sand with the hand or the hoe, the water may be found within two or three inches of the surface. The plants should be taken up with the spade in square turfs, of the thickness of two or three inches, this being the depth to which the roots generally descend. When the ground has been leveled and prepared as directed above, it will be found more convenient to draw straight lines and set the roots about eighteen inches apart one way, and one foot the other, in small clusters of about five or six together, the grasses taken up with them in the turf having first been removed from them. The practice of some has been to set the turf, thus taken up, into the row without removing the grass; but the vines are so tenacious of life that there is little danger of their dying, even if all their natural earth is removed from the roots; and those who have followed this method have generally had much less trouble in the subsequent cultivation. Some prefer to set them in rows, at a greater distance apart, having the rows two and a half or three feet, and the plants one foot, in the rows. The distance may be regulated, somewhat by circumstances. If the sand is thick and loose so as to make it impracticable to cultivate the vines and pull up the grasses and weeds, on account of the danger of starting the roots, the closer the plants are set, the better, since they will thus the sooner cover the ground and get the advantage of the grasses. Where it is not intended to hoe the plants in such situations, a foot each way will probably be the most convenient distance between the plants.

Many fields which I have seen, are thus arranged. Swamps like those described, which have always been considered as entirely incapable of improvement, have been reclaimed in many instances, with great labor, and filled up with coarse, white beach sand, and often, where the swamp has been covered with water, to the depth of three or four feet. The plants have then been set out in the manner described, from one foot to eighteen inches apart, in holes made in the sand by a small stick, hoe or dibble, and sometimes with the hand; a small cluster of roots taken from the sod in which they had been taken from their natural position, freed from grass and roots, being placed in each hole. In such a situation there will always be moisture enough for them.

The cost in these cases varies from $100 to $400 per acre. Under the most favorable circumstances, I have never known an acre prepared in this way, to fall below $125; and that, too, even where it has been prepared in the most economical way, all the labor being performed by the owner himself. The cost, in the situations described, including the original preparation by paring, fencing, filling up with sand, procuring and setting out the roots, has more frequently been about $300 per acre. In many cases within my knowledge, the owner has contracted to pay at the rate of $1 87½ a square rod for preparing the land and setting out the plants properly. In somewhat more favorable situations, the contractor pays $1 50 a rod, or at the rate of $240 per acre.

When the roots are thus transplanted, a foot or a foot and a half being left between them, they are expected to spread and entirely cover the ground with vines, in about three years. If the plantation is troubled by grasses at first, the rapid growth of the plants will generally destroy them in the course of three or four years. In one of the most successful cases which have come under my observation, where the plants have been set about six years, the quantity of grass and weeds was much less the last season than the preceding; the vines produced abundantly, and there seems to be every reason to suppose that the cranberries will very soon take full possession of the ground. But if they are set sufficiently near, and have a proper amount of labor bestowed upon them, they will ordinarily, on sand, get an early hold of the ground, and bid defiance to all opposition.

In some swamps and peat meadows, generally denominated "shaky," the surface is composed of a matting of roots, mosses, and various undecomposed organic matter; the whole of which seems to rest on a liquid, or almost liquid, bed beneath. This top matting may be thick and strong enough to prevent a person walking over it, from falling through. In such cases, the surface cannot very well be taken off, and the sand must be put upon the top; but careful consideration should be given to the quantity used, as, if too much be put on, its weight may sink the whole surface into the water beneath. Two or three inches will commonly be found as much as it is prudent to use. I have seen several examples where a neglect of reasonable precaution, in regard to this matter, has cost the owner the loss of all his labor and expenditure.

The mode of treatment which has been described, will be found to be the best for swamps surrounded by large quantities of sand; and experiments, extending over a term of seven or eight years, with plants every year becoming more and more productive, show conclusively, that cranberries will flourish in pure white sand, if they are supplied with sufficient moisture.

If the position be a peat meadow, substantially the same course should be pursued. If very moist, it would, perhaps, be well to arrange suitable drains; and if these drains could be so constructed as to make it possible to flow the plantation in a very short time, it would, at times, be highly beneficial in preventing frost. The surface should be pared, the turfs being sometimes taken off and piled up for the compost, and sometimes turned directly over and left on the ground. As to the next step, in such cases, there is great difference of opinion, some preferring to cover the whole with sand—or gravel, if sand cannot be had—and others, to put the vines directly upon the peat bottom. The black soil, it is thought, is very useful in securing sufficient warmth in spring and autumn, as a protection against frost. This point has not been fully settled by experiment, so that it is impossible to say positively, that the one course or the other is the better. So far, however, all things being taken into consideration, the weight of opinion seems to be in favor of the former course,—covering to the depth of three or four inches with sand, or, where sand cannot be obtained, with gravel. This method very much diminishes the labor of hoeing, if it be found necessary, where the roots of grasses or bushes are left in the peat. Most cultivators prefer to hoe a little, sometimes twice or three times the first and second years after transplanting, or till the vines have trailed so as to make it inexpedient. The objection to transplanting in pure peat bog without sand, does not arise from the nature of the soil itself, which is, perhaps, as favorable, or nearly so, to the cranberry, as sand; but rather from the cause alluded to—the difficulty of hoeing, if the plants require it, when set in peat. The cranberry seems to have a wonderful power of adapting itself to any kind of soil; it draws its nourishment mostly from the atmosphere, though a liberal supply of moisture is desirable.

A somewhat simpler mode of procedure is sometimes adopted in the case of ordinary low meadows or swamps in the country. If the meadow is covered with bushes and hassocks, the former are cut and the roots taken up with the grubber, and the latter are cut off level with the surface, when the vines being taken up from another part of the meadow or elsewhere, are set by first striking a hoe into the soil and raising it slightly when the roots are inserted, and pressed down with the foot. In this way, a large space may be quickly set with vines, which, under favorable circumstances, may cover the ground in three or four years. This method, it is evident, requires but little skill.

I have never seen more than one or two plantations with the roots set in the mud alone. In these cases, the soil had settled around them, leaving the plants standing on the ends of the roots, nearly out of the ground. So far as can be judged from appearances, they were by no means likely to grow; while close at hand was a piece covered with sand, on which the vines were very thrifty, with not a sign of failure. The mixture of sand had given the surface more consistency, and the plants had become well rooted and strong.

The experiments which have already been made, clearly show the practicability of raising cranberries on upland. I have seen flourishing plantations of them on all varieties of soils, from a high and light gravelly loam, to a very deep, rich, garden soil. Indeed, the universal opinion seems to be, that such cranberries are better than those growing naturally in wet meadows. In the instances which I have myself seen, the land had been carefully plowed and prepared, as it usually is for strawberries, or plants of that description. The plants were taken from their original situation in the manner described, in the sod, and freed from grasses and roots; they were then put into shallow trenches or drills dug for the purpose, about two and a half or three feet apart. In consequence of the large space left between the drills, constant and careful attention was necessary for two or three years, so that far more labor was spent on them than the same area of strawberries would have required.

In one case, the plantation was situated on a high and dry hill, in a light loamy soil, and no water was supplied except what they had from occasional rains. The vines nearly all lived; but as the plantation was only three years old, and the rows too far apart, they had not wholly covered the ground, nor had they borne to any extent.—*C. L. Flint's First Annual Report to Massachusetts Board of Agriculture.*

FORTY THOUSAND HOG'S BLADDERS were sold a few days since at Louisville, at 2½ cents each, to fill an order from Europe. They are used to hold snuff, and for other purposes.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, March 22, 1854

BOUND VOLUMES.—We have a few ets (26 numbers) of volume eleventh, bound and unbound. The price, at the office, of the unbound volumes is $1.00. The bound volumes are neatly put up in cloth covers, gilt backs, at $1.50.

We can also furnish the covers separately, gilt and all ready for putting in the paper, for twenty-five cents each. With the covers thus prepared, any bookbinder can complete the binding for twenty-five cents. Volumes sent to the office will be bound complete for fifty cents.

We are having printed a new edition of the first ten annual volumes of the monthly *Agriculturist*, which can be supplied for $1.25 per volume or $10 for the set of ten volumes.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—We are indebted to WM. DUANE BARNES, of Middletown, Ct., for a copy of the annual address before the Middlesex County Agricultural Society, by Prof. W. C. FOWLER.

We are also indebted to some unknown friend, for a copy of the Transactions of the Michigan State Agricultural Society for 1852. There seems to be some error in the date, as several of the articles are dated during 1853. We have laid the report upon our table for a more thorough examination.

GUANO ON CORN.

THE *Genesee Farmer* says, "whether it is on the whole better to sow guano broad-cast over corn ground, or use it in the hill, is still an open question."

We can assure the *Genesee Farmer* that if this be an "open question" in Rochester, it is not so in all other places. The farmers in the vicinity of New-York have used guano for the past nine or ten years, and in every instance which has come to our knowledge during this time, of their applying it in the hill, from ignorance of its caustic nature, they have lost their crop. We have made repeated experiments ourselves with guano—thus applied. Covering it several inches deep with earth before planting, and yet it invariable killed the corn. The only safe way of applying guano is as recommend in our last number, page 8.

The Farmer says "moisten with water, and crush the lumps with the back of a hoe."

It is much better to crush the lumps dry with a heavy wooden pounder upon a floor, then pass through a seive till the whole is made fine.

Again the *Genesee Farmer* says, "A trifle (of guano) taken up between the thumb and fingers, is a dose for a hill of corn."

We regret to see such advice as to quantity, in so respectable an organ. Unless the land be very rich, a table-spoonful at least ought to be applied around each hill. This would be about 200 or 250 lbs. per acre; and many apply from 300 to 500 lbs. per acre with good and economical effect. *Very poor* land requires the latter amount for corn.

The same article speaks of "guano and wood ashes mixed with the soil." If unleached wood ashes are mixed with guano, the tendency would be to liberate the ammonia, and the guano would thus lose its most valuable element.

We have not adverted to this article for the purpose of finding fault, but to guard those who use guano, against what we think would be injudicious practice.

SPRING WHEAT.

THERE are several inducements to lead farmers to use every available acre for raising Spring Wheat. This crop is not always as certain or as valuable as the winter varieties, yet it may be safely put down as one of the most profitable crops that can be sown the present spring. A few hints as to its cultivation may be valuable.

Soil.—The soil should be as warm as possible; the short season allowed for growth and maturity requires a genial soil. If the season proves favorable, spring wheat will do well on cold clay lands, but the chances are better for that sown upon a dry, warm, loamy soil. If the land was plowed in the fall, and has been exposed to freezing and crumbling in the winter, so much the better. Such land is ready for sowing without the further use of the plow. Where the sub-soil is not poisonous, deep plowing is very desirable, as it will be better penetrated by the warm air. Let a part of a field be sub-soil plowed, and we can almost guarantee that the yield will be much greater, than on that part of the field which has received only the ordinary treatment with the common plow.

Kind of Seed.—It may not always be convenient to procure the best seed. Get the kind most available, which has been tried and proved in your vicinity. The Black Sea is not of so good a quality as many others, but in consequence of scarce by ever being attacked by the fly, it is highly prized. There are two varieties of this, the red and the white chaff. The red is generally preferred because most hardy. The white produces the best flour. The flour of the red is usually of a dark color, but it is sweet, and as palatable and nutritious as the white variety of winter wheat; and although it may not bring as high prices in the market, it is equally good for home use. There are other varieties of spring wheat which are of a superior quality, though probably not equal to the Black Sea in resisting the fly, such as the Siberian, Italian, &c

Time of Sowing.—Spring wheat should be sown either quite early or somewhat late. That sown early comes to maturity before the appearance of the fly, and that sown late does not get to a fit state to be attacked, till after this pest has ceased its ravages. The best plan is to put in the seed, if possible, as soon as the ground will answer to be worked, and if it cannot be done then, to delay several weeks.

Sow spring wheat where the winter variety has been killed out by frost.—We have found it quite profitable to sow spring wheat upon fields, or parts of fields, where the frost has killed out that sown in the fall. The ground needs no preparation. The cost of the seed is trifling compared with the loss of the use of the ground. Our plan is to go over the field, and wherever there are a few square rods more than half killed out, scatter on the spring seed, and then go over it with a hoe or light harrow. Usually, at harvest the winter wheat will ripen a little earlier, and in harvesting the patches of the spring variety can be left to be cut afterwards. The winter wheat mingled with the spring, will not be entirely lost, even if it stands a few days till the other ripens. We have often had both come to maturity at the same time.

For the American Agriculturist.

A SCORE OF QUESTIONS.

1. WHAT is the best plan of a barn for twenty head of cattle, whether with stanchions or stalls? 2. The best way to make stalls for horn cattle? 3. How to prepare land for all sorts of roots, so as to raise a good crop? 4. How to manage them throughout? 5. Which kind is the most profitable? 6. Are Crowel's churns a good sort? 7. What sort of a weed is chess? 8. What is murrain and hoven in cattle? 9. What are the symptoms and cure? 10. What are all the names of diseases that cattle and horses are subject to, with symptoms and cure, if space will allow? 11. Do you know any remedy for the wheat midge in wheat? 12. What kind of sheep are the best for this cold climate? and (14) where they can be had nearest here? and (15) at what price? 16. What is a good bread recipe? 17. Is rolling land beneficial? 18. Is the clod-crusher a useful instrument or not? 19. Will winter wheat do to be sown in the spring? 20. What is the price of turnip-cutters, and do they cut them in small pieces or slices? 21. How many bushels will they cut in an hour?

MANOAH STEVES.

Lower Coverdale, New-Brunswick, March 2, 1854.

We publish the above series of questions as a sample of many that are frequently sent us. It affords us great pleasure to answer all correspondents when their questions come within a reasonable compass; but to reply in full to the above, and others received by us the past month, would require the republication in our journal of a large agricultural library, which would be an injustice to most of our subscribers; as they expect our columns to be more particularly occupied with the topics of the season, and the current agricultural matter of the day. We beg respectfully, therefore, to say to our correspondents, that they will find most of their questions fully discussed and answered in the back volumes of the *Agriculturist*, in the Farmer's Encyclopedea, Youatt's Works on the Horse, Cattle, Sheep, and Swine, Allen's Work on Farm Buildings, ditto. Book of the Farm, ditto. Domestic Animals, and sundry other works too numerous to mention. These volumes may be had for various prices, from 50 cts. to $3 each. We will give a list with prices in a future number.

We will now answer such questions of our correspondents as books cannot do so well.

Quest. 6.—The Crowell churn is upon the whole considered the best with us, as it gathers the butter after it has come, which no other churn does so well.

Quest. 11.—There is no remedy for the wheat midge, except by getting a new variety that ripens earlier or later than the sort you now cultivate. We have known much benefit derived from burning the stubble soon after cutting the wheat, and especially the grass in the fence corners, since this grass serves as a harbor for the insects, which is proved by the fact that the strip of grain around the outside of the field is usually much more injured than that in the central portions. It seems a pity, however, to burn up what might otherwise add to the fertility of the soil, if it can be avoided.

Quest. 12.—If you desire wool, the Merino sheep is the best; if mutton, the Long-woolled

or the South-down. There are plenty of these in Upper Canada, Vermont, and New-York. The price varies from $5 to $500, according to breeding, quality, &c.

Quest. 13.—Our last volume contains several good recipes, and we shall introduce others as occasion requires.

Quest. 17.—Yes; especially if it be a light soil.

Quest. 18.—Yes.

Quest. 19.—No, not for profit.

Quest. 20.—Twelve dollars we believe is the usual price. They cut in sufficiently small pieces. Driven rapidly it will cut 60 bushels an hour, but worked by hand, if the machine cuts fifteen or twenty bushels an hour it is getting along pretty well.

For the American Agriculturist.

THE COMPOST HEAP.

WILL you be good enough to inform me whether *lime* mixed in a compost heap, consisting of two-thirds green stable manure and one part loam, will injure the manure. I know that quick or slacked lime brought in contact with green manure, liberates the ammonia and spoils it; but whether the loam would catch the ammonia and thereby obviate this difficulty, is a matter of which I am ignorant. My object is to shorten my long manure by rapid decomposition, in order to mix it more perfectly with the soil. Long manure we cannot bury sufficiently with the harrow or plow, on sod ground. What effect will oyster-shell lime have in a compost heap? This ingredient can be obtained at less than half the cost of stone lime, and on this account would be preferable. By enlightening me upon this subject you will greatly oblige B. S.

Woodstock, Ct.

We are quite certain that one-third part of common loam would not be sufficient to retain the ammonia and other gasses escaping. The best peat or swamp muck in so small proportion would not be sufficient for the purpose, unless it should have been very recently subjected to a strong heat, (with the air excluded,) so as to make it like newly-burned charcoal, and even then it would have to be kept dry upon the surface. Many would-be-chemists are publishing a great deal about the wonderful absorbing powers of muck. They compare it to charcoal in this respect. It should be remembered that old charcoal, which has lain exposed to the air, has its pores already filled, and is no longer an absorber. It is similar with peat, or muck, which is a species of charcoal, though differing much from it.

When *speedy* decomposition of manure is desirable, it is better to mix some muck or loam and lime with it thoroughly, then cover over the heap with a good coating of muck, or even loam, incorporated with a quantity of plaster, (sulphate of lime.) This outer coating of muck and plaster, *if kept moist*, will effectually absorb the escaping gasses. A few days before using, it will be well to mix over the whole mass. Such a compost cannot be otherwise than valuable for almost any crop.

Newly-burned shell lime is preferable, even to the common stone lime, for the compost heap, or for land, because all kinds of shells contain more or less phosphoric acid, which is a great desideratum for nearly every class of soils, and for old fields especially. Usually shell lime is a little less caustic than good stone lime, and a trifle more is needed for composting effects, but this is much more than counterbalanced by the valuable phosphate it contains.

CHANCES FOR EDUCATED MEN.

UNDER this head the *Tribune* gives some very wholesome advice to attorneys and doctors, most of which we approve, though we must add a word of caution. The *Tribune* says, "Qualify yourselves at college to enlighten farmers and mechanics in the scientific principles which underlie their several vocations." This is all very well; but in respect to enlightening farmers we will add, qualify yourselves *out* of college also. We pursued the usual collegiate course, and afterwards passed three years with one of the best scientific instructors, in the in the special study of the *science* of agriculture, and yet we should feel very incompetent to *instruct* farmers, had we not for many years been actively engaged in all the various details of farm work. We would advise no one, however thoroughly versed in science, to undertake the business of instructing farmers, if he has not at some period in his life, passed a few years at least, upon the farm.

As well might one study the mechanical principles involved in blacksmithing, and then, without even looking into a smith's shop, call together the blacksmiths of a neighboorhood, and attempt to instruct them in the principles and practices of making horse-shoes and ironing wagons, as for a man who had passed all his previous life out of sight of the farm, to attempt from book-knowledge alone, to teach farmers how to till land, take care of stock, &c.

Let us not be misunderstood in this matter. We do not ignore the assistance which science may and must render to the farmer. On the contrary, we believe that the application of science to cultivation will soon double the product of labor in this department, but we would advise those who have been educated in schools only, to be cautious how they attempt to instruct practical men.

There are at the present time, a large number of young men in our colleges, who have grown up on the farm, and are familiar with all its practical details. They have left their former occupations with the hope of bettering their condition by engaging in professional pursuits. To such we say, turn your attention to the science of cultivation. Learn well the principles involved, and by study and observation fit yourselves to communicate sound, practical instruction to cultivators of the soil; there is then a wide field open before you, a field which promises well to yield emolument and honors. Do not follow the example of those, who have suddenly changed from mechanical and professional pursuits, and have announced *themselves* as professors and teachers of agriculture. They have, by dint of plausible theories, and by the skillful use of a little smattering of superficial knowledge, been able to gain some notoriety, while the science of agriculture is in its infancy, and others are perhaps as ignorant as themselves; but their teachings have been looked upon as something strange and startling, rather than instructive. Their blunderings are daily becoming more and more apparent, and they will soon sink into merited neglect and oblivion, while a better class of teachers are springing up to occupy the field; men who, if rightly prepared for their work, will rise to high stations of honor and usefulness.

The article alluded to in the *Tribune* contains several good hints, and we transcribe it entire. It is as follows:

"E." writes us from Cambridge, Mass., that he has read with interest our advice to young Farmers and Mechanics as to various locations in the West, and he writes to know whether we can give any useful and cheering counsel to the scores of educated young men—mainly embryo Doctors and Lawyers—who cluster within the shadow of Harvard, as of other universities.

We cannot, indeed, point young Attorneys and M. D.'s to Western localities in which they will find clients and patients anxiously awaiting and ready to welcome them, as there are lands in abundance awaiting the farmer, and customers ready to fill with orders the shop of the newly-arrived mechanic. There is probably no growing village of twenty houses or more in the West; which has not at least *one* lawyer and *one* doctor—many such have two or three of each. How they all live is a mystery, yet they *do* live, somehow; for though some of them are driven by desperation to steal, and many to cheat, we have not yet heard that even one of them has been doomed to starve. Ultimately, the more energetic, capable, frugal and temperate, secure a good practice and acquire a competence; yet it is an even bet to-day that there would be quite as much justice and health in the West if no new lawyer or doctor migrated thither for the next ten years, as there would be if the present ratio of migration were doubled.

Still, lawyers and doctors are necessary, since men will not obey the requirements of Justice and the demands of Health, and quite as necessary at the West as elsewhere. The best will ultimately thrive there, if they can manage to keep starvation at bay for the first few years. But how shall they do this?

Our advice would be—*Qualify yourselves at College to enlighten the Farmers and Mechanics among whom you may settle, in the scientific principles and facts which underlie their several vocations.* The great truths of Geology, Chemistry, &c., &c., ought to be well known to you when your education is completed, and these, if you have the ability to impart and elucidate them, will make you honorably known to the inhabitants of any country wherein you may pitch your tent, and will thus insure you a subsistence from the start, and ultimately professional employment and competence. Qualify yourself to lecture accurately and fluently on the more practical and important principles of Natural Science, and you will soon find opportunities, auditors, customers, friends. Show the Farmer how to fertilize his fields more cheaply and effectively than he has hitherto done—teach the Builder the principles and more expedient methods of Heating and Ventilation—tell the Mason how to correct, by understanding and obeying Nature's laws, the defect which makes a chimney smoke at the wrong end—and you need never stand idle nor long await remunerating employment.

But we are not telling our friend where to look for a promising location. No—we have only attempted to tell him how to *deserve* such a location. Let him do this, and his success is all but inevitable, let him settle in whatever thrifty, growing section he may choose. Ohio is not too near, nor Oregon too far for men of the right stamp; and for others we know not how to prescribe.

PROBABLE PRICES OF CORN.

To those interested in grain and flour, we recommend the perusal of the following candid and well-considered article on Bread-stuffs, which we take from the last *London Shipping Gazette*, just received by steamer.

There is no doubt but grain will bear a good remunerating price for the year to come; and we advise the farmers and planters to get in all the Spring wheat, corn, barley, oats, peas, and beans which they can well cultivate the present

season; and not to neglect their grass and root crops, for these also are excessively high now.

The approaching war cannot fail to affect our supply of grain; but we would guard against the attempt that will in all probability be made, by interested parties, to raise the price beyond what the occasion warrants. England will probably lose a great part of the supplies which she has hitherto drawn from Russia direct, and from the corn countries of the Mediterranean and Black Seas, which are, or which may come under the influence of the Northern usurper; but we are much mistaken if it is an event to "fright the isle from its propriety," and it would be a source of regret if it should be turned to such an unrighteous purpose. America, as well the British provinces as the United States, will still be the provedore of England, as it has been for some years past; and the supplies which we shall draw from thence, as auxiliary to our own produce, and that which we shall receive from other sources beyond the reach or influence of Russia, must prevent any thing like scarcity or inordinate prices.

A return which has been laid before Parliament, within the last few days, is somewhat consolatory on this head. The quantity of grain, meal, and flour which we received from the United States, in 1852, were equal to 1, 400,-558 quarters, converting meal and flour into the equivalent in quarters of grain; from Egypt 775,745 qrs., Denmark 770,196 qrs., and Prussia 554,742 qrs. From Russian northern ports, England received in the same year 343,948 qrs., and 957,877 qrs. from the Black Sea ports. From Wallachia and Moldavia, we also received 713,877, quarters, a source of supply which we suppose will be no longer available, at present. On the whole, then, we may calculate on losing about two and a quarter millions of quarters of grain by the approaching hostilities. We have, however, every reason to believe that cultivation has greatly increased in the United States since 1852, consequent on the number of immigrants arrived there from the British islands, from Germany, and other parts of Europe; indeed, the official account of the sale of land which has taken place in the United States; and brought under cultivation, since 1852, would fully warrant us in believing that instead of one and a half millions of quarters of grain, which was the supply from thence in 1852, it will, in the present year, reach about double that quantity. But, besides the United States, we know, on authority which we have no reason to doubt, that our own North American Colonies are progressing in the raising of corn of all kinds, more especially wheat, in a most astonishing manner; and it is not going too far to say that we may expect, from this source, a supply which will be double the quantity ever exported to England.

Turning to our own agricultural prospects, as the surest source of dependence, there is every reason to expect that the supply will be much in excess of what it was last harvest. Last season was one of the worst we have had in England for many years; the quantity of rain which fell in the beginning of the year, prevented much of the land being plowed and prepared for spring seed, and what was sowed was materially injured by the wetness of the season. Indeed, the general calculation is, that the crop was about one-fourth deficient in yield compared to the ordinary average; while we have reason to believe that, both in England and Ireland, the prospect of war will induce much more land to be put under crop this year than heretofore. In Ireland especially, we know that, last year, tillage was much neglected, as it was considered rearing and feeding cattle for the English market would pay better. It will now be of the greatest importance to attend to our own corn crops in these countries, and we are confident that, if it be done, any deficiency in the Russian supplies of grain will be amply compensated by our own produce, and the quantity we are likely to receive from other foreign countries. The present season has hitherto been most propitious for preparing for the spring crops; and from all parts of the country, we learn that the winter frosts, and the dry and favorable weather during the early spring, have been attended with the greatest benefit to the land. Indeed, from all appearances at present, we may anticipate an abundant harvest, should the summer and autumn prove favorable.

We would disabuse the public mind of the impression that a war with Russia will necessarily produce a scarcity of bread corn in England; we think that we have shown that such a result by no means follows, and that any attempt to raise prices, under this plea, will merely be the act of speculators and jobbers. Fortunately, England is perfectly independent in all its resources; and it is a proud and satisfactory position for a country to be placed in, that, while it does every thing in its power to eschew war, it is always prepared to meet it without apprehension for the consequences.

THE JAPAN PEA.

Much has been said within a year about a new luguminous plant, said to come from seed brought from Japan.

Mr. Teschemacher gave a description of the plant, which he calls Cajanus bicolor, a native of East Indies, Amboyna, Japan, &c.; flower small, interior yellow, vexillum purple, erect shrub, pubescent, nearest in alliance to Lupinus. The seeds are good to eat, and when young, very delicate. On soaking the round seeds for an hour in moderately hot water, they take exactly the form and appearance of the common white bean, become quite tender, and have a pure and delicious nutty and oily flavor. *The whole plant, with the seed, is excellent for fattening hogs and cattle.*

Mr. Ernst, of Cincinnati, has done considerable to get this new plant before the American farmers, considering it a valuable one for this country. The seed is as good as the common white bean for food, and better adapted for rich soils and warm climate, and the straw is excellent fodder for stock; and it promises to yield bountifully of both. In planting the peas, be careful to give them plenty of room to spread, as the stalks grow from three to four feet high, with an erect, bushy stem, having numerous branches, which are set with short, woolly pods. It seems to delight in a rich, loamy, moderately dry soil, and a rather warm climate; but it does not need a very long season. It certainly is a most wonderful prolific bearer, and no doubt will prove a valuable addition to our farm crops. So says the *N. Y. Tribune.*

Vegetable Monsters. — Oregon seems to rival even California in the productiveness of its soil, and the mammoth size to which vegetables attain. Mention is made by the papers of a huge cauliflower, raised opposite Portland, weighing forty-five pounds, and the world is challenged to beat it. Mr. Justin Chenoweth writes from the Dalles that he is growing in his garden a cabbage which he has carefully measured, and found it to cover a space embraced in a circumference of nearly fourteen feet, being four feet and six inches in diameter. The solid head is twelve inches in diameter. He thinks that the whole would weigh over fifty pounds. The seed which produced this plant was not sown until the 21st of May, and the head will probably attain sixteen inches in diameter. In the same garden he has grown turnips, many of which weigh ten pounds; and water-melons and tomatoes rivaling, both in size and flavor, the best that he had seen in the Mississippi Valley—all being of the first crop without plowing or spading, the planting and tending having been done exclusively with a light Yankee weeding hoe and a garden rake.

Of the 340 members of the Massachusetts Legislature, 109 are farmers, 46 lawyers, 46 merchants, 23 manufacturers, 9 physicians, 6 clergymen, &c.

FARMERS' GIRLS.

Up in the early morning, just at the peep of day,
Straining the milk in the dairy, turning the cows away.
Sweeping the floor in the kitchen, making the beds up stairs,
Washing the breakfast dishes, dusting the parlor chairs;

Brushing the crumbs from the pantry, hunting for eggs at the barn,
Cleaning the turnips for dinner, spinning the stocking-yarn,
Spreading the whitening linen down on bushes below,
Ransacking every meadow, where the red strawberries grow;

Starching the "fixens" for Sunday, churning the snowy cream,
Rinsing the pails and strainer down in the running stream,
Feeding the geese and turkies, making the pumpkin pies,
Jogging the little one's cradle, driving away the flies;

Grace in every motion, music in every tone,
Beauty of form and feature thousands might covet to own,
Cheeks that rival spring roses, teeth the whitest of pearls,—
One of these country maids is worth a score of your city girls.

H. M. Ladd.

North Hero, Vt. *New-York Tribune.*

The following three recipes are valuable:

Fresh Meat Griddles.—Chop all the bits of cold fresh beef or veal, season with salt and pepper; make a griddle batter, and lay on a spoonful on the iron well buttered, to prevent its sticking, then a spoonful of the chopped meat, then a spoonful of batter over the meat, and when cooked on one side then turn, and when done carry them on hot, and they are very nice.

Excellent Apple Fritters.—Pare your apples and cut in thin slices, and mix them with your flour. Stir in a quart of milk and four eggs, a little salt and saleratus, to make a thick batter. Fry in plenty of lard.

Fruit Cake.—Take one pint of light dough; one tea-cupful of sugar; one of butter; three eggs, a teaspoonful of saleratus, one pound of raisins; nutmeg or cinnamon, to the taste, bake one hour. Let it stand and rise a little before baked.

Buckeye Bread.—Take a pint of new milk warm from the cow; add a tea-spoonful of salt and stir in fine Indian meal until it becomes a thick batter, a gill of fresh yeast, and put it in a warm place to rise. When it is very light, stir into the batter three beaten eggs, adding wheat flour until it has become of the consistence of dough; knead it thoroughly, and set it by the fire until it begins to rise; then make it up into small loaves or cakes, cover them with a thick napkin, and let them stand until they rise again, then bake in a quick oven. So says the *Lynchburg Luminary.*

The Farmer's Bank.—Vault—Mother Earth. Exchanges—the transplanting of the nursery and garden.

Deposits—Happiness, sobriety and manly independence.

Assets—Shining fields, waving harvests.

Liabilities—Indebted to God alone, who sends the funds, the sunshine and the rain.—*National Free Press.*

She neglects her heart who studies the glass.

Miscellaneous.

For the American Agriculturist.

ANOTHER CHAPTER ON SCHOOLS.

I now wish to address a few words to children and youth, whose age entitle them to the privilege of attending schools in those States, where funds are provided for that important subject. Perhaps there may be some who never think or reflect upon the happy condition in which your lot is cast; a land (our constitution says,) in which all men are born free and equal; and it depends entirely on yourselves what rank you will take in society or in the government of the State in which you live, or in that of the United States. I was once asked by an English gentlemen at a public dinner-table in the city of New-York, who had made a tour through Lower and Upper Canada, and thence through the towns, villages, and cities bordering on the lakes and rivers on the American side, what was the cause of the apparent want of enterprise; the low price of land and produce on one side, and the high price and progress of every thing on the other side? I said to him, "Sir, you have doubtless seen, as you have passed through the States, school-houses, at distances from one to three miles apart, built some of logs, some frames and weather-boarded, others of stone or brick, and as you enter the villages or cities, you must have observed large, handsome three story buildings; and if you happened to pass one of these at the hour of recess, you have seen these buildings surrounded by children all apparently cheerful and happy." "Yes," replied he, "I have noticed all this." "Well sir," I continued, "more or less of all these boys expect to be President of the United States, and some of the little girls expect that they will preside at the levee at the White House. Now how many of the children in Canada expect to be Queen of Great Britain?" "I understand the application," said he, "it is your institutions which make the difference; and I now view a republican government in a light I never did before."

But my dear young friends, privileges unimproved will benefit you very little. You may have the best of masters to teach, yet they can never *learn you*; this you must do for yourself Some of you have not your whole time, even during the months allotted for you to attend school; but although your hands may be employed morning and evening in work which is indispensibly necessary, your minds may be working out a mathematical problem, or parsing a difficult sentence in rhyme, blank verse, or prose, and this very work which you are compelled to perform, tends to invigorate the mind as well as the body; and by forming systematical habits, you may far outstrip the sons of gentlemen who have their whole time for study, and who often become surfeited with their books; and when you appear side by side in your class, you will often be found excelling them in your clear conception of your lessons. These want to be digested as well as committed to memory. A partial knowledge, will do but little good to the intellect of the individual, who adds nothing further to it. Reading wants to have the meaning of every word understood; hence the importance of having a dictionary by your side when learning your lessons, in order to get the full sense of every word.

But I am not going to usurp the place of a teacher, my object is to instil within your breasts a love for sciences, in order to make you useful in this world and happy in the next. Not that learning is absolutely necessary to our becoming Christians, but an intelligent Christian has much and many advantages over an illiterate one. The Bible does not teach the sciences, but it teaches our duty, and the more our intellect is cultivated, the better we understand our duty, and the more closely we live up to it, the more happy we are. If you want to know what your duty is, you may find it clearly revealed in the 20th chapter of Exodus, and it is this portion of scripture which you are required to obey, and which if you do obey, you will also obey your parents; and if you obey your parents at home, you will obey your teachers at school. Without implicit obedience, very little progress can be made in your studies, and opportunities unimproved can never be recalled, and consequently a degraded station in society will be your lot..

ALMOST AN OCTOGENARIAN.

DON'T BE EXTRAVAGANT.—If the poor-house has any terrors for you, never buy what you don't need. Before you spend three cents for a jewsharp, my boy, ascertain whether you can't make just as pleasant a noise by whistling, for which nature furnished the machinery. And, before you pay seven dollars for a figured vest, young man, find out whether your lady-love wouldn't be just as glad to see you in a plain one that costs half the money! If she wouldn't let her crack her own walnuts! and buy her own clothes. When you see a man paying five dollars for a Frenchified toy, that a philosophic baby will pull all to bits in five minutes, the chances are five to one that he will live long enough to realize how many cents are in a dollar; and if he don't, he's pretty sure to bequeath that privilege to his widow. When a man asks you to buy that for which you have no use—no matter how cheap it is—don't say yes! until you are sure some one else wants it in advance. Money burns in some folk's pockets, and makes such a pesky hole, that every thing that is put in, drops through, past finding.—*Lima Visitor.*

MARRIAGE. — Marriage is the nursery of heaven. The virgin sends prayer to God; but she carries but one soul to him; but the state of marriage fills up the numbers of the elect, and hath in it the labor of love, and the delicacies of friendship, the blessings of society, and union of hearts and hands. It hath in it more safety than single life; it hath more care, it is more merry and more sad; is fuller of sorrow and fuller of joys; it lies under more burdens, but is supported by all the strengths of love and charity, which make those burdens delightful. Marriage is the mother of the world, and preserves its kingdoms, fills its cities and churches, and heaven itself, and is that state of good things which God hath designed as the present constitution of the world.—*Bishop Taylor.*

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—If any one entertains the remotest doubt of this free and happy land being a great country, let him for ever keep silence after perusing the subjoined names of "fellow-citizens," who voted at the recent election in Nebraska for a delegate to Congress. They are copied from the poll-book:—"Jane-e-tah-equah-growl, Os-si-e-men-e-men-he, Mah-men-wan-e-kah, Pe-shah-hah-me-quah, Muh-at tah-noh-noh-no-to, Kah-ku-noh-ne-we-to-to."—*Exchange paper.*

NEWSPAPER.—Hoyden's Dictionary of Dates says: In former times, (between the years 1595 and 1730) it was a prevalent practice to put over the periodical publications of the day, the initial letters of the cardinal points of the compass, thus—

N
E x W
S

N–E–W–S—importing that these papers contained intelligence from the four quarters of the globe. From this practice is derived the term *Newspaper.*

PAT AHEAD.—A Yankee and Irishman riding together, passed by a gallows:

"Pat," said the Yankee, "give that gallows its due, and where would you be?"

"Faith, that's easily known, I'd be riding to town all by myself all alone, sure;" replied Pat.

Yankee owned up to being beat.

A SENSIBLE BOY.—A miserly old lady kept an inn. One day a famished soldier called on her for something to eat. Some bones, that had been pretty well picked, were placed before him. After finishing his dinner, a little son of the landlady noticing that the soldier found it very difficult to make out much of a dinner, put some money in his hand as he stepped out of the door. When his mother came in he asked her how much it was worth to pick those old bones.

"A shilling, my dear," said the old lady, expecting to receive the money.

"I thought so," replied the boy, "and I gave the old soldier a shilling for doing it!"

A PUN.—A gentleman named Dunlop being present, at a party where one of the company had made several puns on the names of persons present remarked that he had never heard his name punned upon, and did not believe it could be done. "There is nothing in the world more easy, sir," replied the punster; "just *lop* off half the name, and it is *Dun.*"

ANOTHER.—A Philadelphia judge and punster, having observed to another judge on the bench, that one of the witnesses had a *vegetable* head. "How so?" was the inquiry. "He has *carroty* hair, *reddish* cheeks, *turnip* nose, *sage* look."

DEATH IN CHILDHOOD.—To me, few things appear so beautiful as a very young child in its shroud. The little innocent face looks so sublimely simple and confiding amongst the cold terrors of death. Crimeless and fearless, that little mortal has passed alone under the shadow and explored the mystery of dissolution.—*Dublin Magazine.*

THEMISTOCLES being asked how he would marry his daughter—whether to one that was poor but honest, or to one that was rich but of ill reputation—made answer: "I would rather have a man without an estate, than have an estate without a man."

CLERGYMEN.—John Adams being called upon for a contribution for foreign missions, remarked: "I have nothing to give for that cause; but there are here in this vicinity, six ministers, not one of whom will preach in the other's pulpit; now I will give as much and more than any one else *to civilize these clergymen?*"

HATH any wronged thee? be bravely revenged; slight it, and the work is begun; forgive it, and 'tis finished. He is below himself, that is not above an injury. Was it not Plato who said, that when an injurious speech was offered to him, he placed himself so high that it could not reach him?

CREEPING THINGS—THE SPIDER.

Let me put a spider into any lady's hand. She is aghast. She shrieks. The nasty ugly thing! Madam, the spider is, perhaps, shocked at your Brussels laces; and although you may be the most exquisite miniature painter living, the spider has a right to laugh at your coarse daubs as she runs over them. Just show her your crochet work when you shriek at her. "Have you spent half your days," the spider, if he be spiteful, may remark—"have you spent half your days upon the clumsy anti-macassars and these ottoman covers? My dear lady, is that your web? If I were big enough, I might with reason drop you and cry out at you. Let me spend a day with you and bring my work. I have four little bags of thread—such little bags! In every bag there are more than a thousand holes—such tiny, tiny holes! Out of each hole thread runs, and all the threads—more than four thousand threads—I spin together as they run, and when they are all spun, they make but one thread of the web I weave. I have a member of my family who is herself no bigger than a grain of sand. Imagine what a slender web she makes, and of that, too, each thread is made of four or five thousand threads that have passed out of her four bags through four or five thousand little holes. Would you drop her too, crying out about your delicacy? A pretty thing indeed for you to plume yourself on your delicacy, and scream at us." Having made such a speech, we may suppose that the indignant creature fastens a rope round one of the rough points of the lady's hand, and lets herself down lightly to the floor. Coming down stairs is noisy, clumsy work, compared with such a way of locomotion. The creeping things we scorn are miracles of beauty. They are more delicate than any ormolu clock or any lady's watch made for pleasure's sake no bigger than a shilling. Lyonnet counted four thousand and forty-one muscles in a single caterpillar and these are a small part only of its works. Hooke found fourteen thousand mirrors in the eye of a bluebottle, and there are thirteen thousand three hundred separate bits, that go to provide for nothing but the act of breathing, in a carp.—*Dickens' Household Words.*

BARBARITY OF EXPOSING CHILDREN'S LIMBS.

I cannot pass without a word the barbarous regimen which custom and the ignorant convictions of many parents, have prescribed for infants and young children. I allude to the practice of half-dressing children, which is adopted in almost all weathers—sometimes with a view to show off; sometimes, as is said, to invigorate and harden the child. The continued impression of cold thus allowed to be made on the arms, shoulders, legs, and often the bodies of young children, must result, unless the power of the system be very great, in gradually establishing a congestive circulation that will favour the development of tubercles in the lungs, or mesenteric glands, of dropsy of the brain, of chronic diarrhœa, bronchitis, catarrh, and so on; to say nothing of the multitudes of the little sufferers cut off by croup and other acute inflammations. Parents should know, and not forget, that children have less power of generating heat than adults; and that, consequently, in cool or cold weather their bodies and limbs should receive as careful an envelopment and protection as those of grown persons liable to the same degree of exposure; for a more careful and selfish attention of the latter to their own comfort and health will hardly admit of.

One Thousand Horses and a Wife for an Agriculturist.—The Haeuse chief offers one thousand horses to any respectable white young man, well recommended, who will marry his daughter—a girl of about eighteen—settle down among them, and teach them agriculture. The horses are worth from fifty to eighty thousand dollars. "I have seen this valuable squaw," says the editor of the *Prairie Journal.* "She is about the medium size, with tolerably regular features, high cheek-bones, sloping forehead, black-eyed and dark hair. Her form is square and stout. Her long hair fell over her shoulders profusely ornamented with beads and shells. Her step is light and proud, her gait easy and graceful."

Boston and New-England.—From recent statistics published, it appears that Boston has a valuation at the present time of nearly three times that of the State of Maine, and about as much as the States of Vermont, New-Hampshire, and Rhode Island combined. The expenses of the city government of Boston exceed those of the six State governments of New-England! The banking capital of Boston, with the recent and contemplated additions, will be only one-fourth less than that of New-York city, twice that of Philadelphia and Baltimore combined, and probably more than the aggregate capital of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode Island.—*Boston Traveller.*

Size of the West.—Illinois would make forty such States as Rhode Island, and Minnesota sixty. Missouri is larger than all New-England. Ohio exceeds either Ireland, or Scotland, or Portugal, and equals Belgium, Scotland, and Switzerland together. Missouri is more than half as large as Italy, and larger than Denmark, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland. Missouri and Illinois are larger than England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

The Rochester American says that the day before Prof. Agassiz's departure, he bought a "string of fish" of a boy in the street, which contained ten specimens of a species never described by any naturalist. The fish were caught in Irondequoit Bay, and come under the general designation of "sun-fish" among anglers.

A chap walking with a lady, stumbled, and accidently fell. The lady, thinking to commiserate his mishap, observed that she regretted his "unlucky faux pas." "I didn't hurt my fore paws," replied he, "it was my knee."

"Don't touch me, or I'll scream!" as the engine-whistle said to the stoker.

Mrs. Partington says that she has noticed that whether flour was dear or cheap, she had invariably to pay the same amount of money for fifty cents' worth.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

We find that by using such good paper, our volume of 832 pages will be quite large to bind, and especially large for those who wish to stitch their paper together with an index, without being at the expense of binding. To obviate this, we have concluded to be at the expense and trouble of making out an extra index with No. 26, so as to form a complete volume of the first 26 numbers. The index for the next 26 numbers will be given at the end of the year, or with No. 52. This arrangement will make it convenient for all, as the 52 numbers can be stitched or bound in two volumes with an index for each, or in one volume with the double index at the close.

We hope all will preserve their numbers, for there are many single articles each of which will be worth the price of the volume, for future reference. When the paper arrives from the post-office, a good plan is to see that it is properly folded, and then pin or sew it through the middle and cut open the leaves. It is very easy to stitch 26 numbers together. To do this, arrange them in regular order, and with an awl punch several holes about one-fourth of an inch from the back, and through these run a strong thread two or three times with a darning-needle, and the work is done. We have scores of volumes of papers, pamphlets, and addresses, thus prepared, which serve all the purposes of a bound volume, and occupy less room in storing and carrying. We would, however, prefer to see volumes of agricultural papers neatly bound and laid upon the book-shelves or tables of farmers. They are much better and more appropriate ornaments, than gilded volumes of trashy magazines or novels.

ONE WORD MORE.—We thank our friends for the liberal aid they have afforded us in extending the circulation of the *Agriculturist.* Our list has increased beyond our expectation, and we are daily encouraged to labor with the utmost diligence, to make our paper worthy of the confidence and admiration of our largely increasing list of readers. Our reliance for the continuance and increase of our list is upon those who are already readers. As stated above, we now divide the year so as to give either one or two *complete* volumes of the 52 numbers. This number begins the second volume or half of the year. We respectfully request all our present subscribers to make a little exertion at this time, and each send us on at least one new name. If you cannot get your neighbors to send on for a year, ask them to try the paper for six months, as in that time they will get a complete volume of 416 pages with index for $1, or less if clubs are formed. Where clubs already exist new names may be added at the same rate, and these names may be at different post-offices. See the last page for terms, special notices to subscribers, &c.

To Correspondents.—We have several communications on hand which we will look over as soon as we have time, and some of them will be published. It is no trifling labor to prepare for the printer many communications which we receive. Some are written so closely that there is not room to put in corrections, without rewriting the whole. We cheerfully prepare articles, unless there is manifest *want of care* on the part of the writer. If he does as well as he can, we make all needful changes and corrections.

As most writers doubtless wish to improve their own style, we suggest to them to keep an exact copy of their communications, and then compare this copy with the printed sheet. They may often learn something in this way.

We are not anxious to receive original poetry. We have little space for rhyme, and we have good selections enough to last us a year at least. Good poetry, however, will not be rejected; but we advise all who attempt to write in verse to remember, that good *rhyme* does not constitute *good poetry;* on the contrary, some of the best *poetry* we have ever seen does not "*rhyme*" at all, while some of the best *rhyme* contains not a single *poetic* sentiment.

Markets.

Remarks.—There has been quite a panic in Flour the past week, and a much greater fall in the price than any week for a long time past. The fall has been at least 62½ to 75 cts. per bbl.; and if the articles were pressed hard upon purchasers, it would be still lower. Some think there will be a reaction soon; but with the large arrivals that are now expected on the opening of Lake, River, and Canal navigation, nothing save a great advance in Europe will ever keep Flour up to its present price. Wheat has given way 10 to 12 cts. per bushel. Corn is 3 to 5 cts. per bushel less. Rye and Barley have fallen but little, while Oats remain nearly the same. Provisions about the same. Clover not so high by one cent per lb. Wool, nothing worth noting.

Cotton, an advance of ¼ of a cent per lb., Rice a slight decline, Sugar heavy, without change in price, Tobacco the same.

Money is greatly in demand, and outsiders get little accommodation for less than 10 to 15 per cent. Stock of course falls as money rises.

The weather on the 18th, 19th, and 20th very cold for the season. It is now milder, and we hope we have seen the last of winter. Plowing and planting the earliest crops are going on here notwithstanding Jack Frost.

From the Mark Lane Express, Feb. 27th.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

THE Wheat trade has assumed a firmer tone since our last, and rather extensive transactions have taken place at several of the leading provincial markets. The demand has been of a strictly consumptive character; but the millers having for some weeks past refrained from buying, have been compelled to purchase in order to replenish their stocks. A rise, established under such circumstances, may generally be regarded as sound; and we should not be surprised to witness a further improvement in prices; in fact, we deem it probable that the decline which has taken place since January may be recovered. The demand has thus far been freely met by holders, and there seems to be no disposition on the part of either importers or farmers to run up prices by withholding supplies.

From the Mediterranean and Black Sea ports a considerable number of cargoes have reached our coast; most of these had, however, been sold before they came to hand, and having been dispersed to different ports, have not caused much pressure. Advices from Marseilles intimate that further shipments from thence for Great Britain were in progress; but the late decline here, and a small rally which had taken place there, may tend to check supplies.

The Baltic ports are not as yet free from ice; but in some cases vessels have been laden at considerable expense across the ice, and the latter has subsequently been cut away so as to permit the ships to put to sea; we may, therefore, calculate on receiving a moderate quantity of Red Wheat from the Lower Ports some time before the period it could have reached us in the ordinary course. The Baltic shippers are evidently very anxious to get their Corn safely on this side, under the apprehension that difficulties may hereafter arise to shipments being made; considering, however, that a strong fleet is to be dispatched very shortly to the Baltic by England and France, there is not much danger of supplies from thence being interrupted.

Thus far, we have had our wants liberally provided for, and as yet there are no symptoms of that want being experienced which some apprehended might be felt. We have all along maintained that it was merely a question of price, and that so long as Great Britain could afford to pay higher rates than other countries, we should not lack supplies from some quarter or other. The only time when there appeared danger of such an occurence was when France was out-bidding us in America, in the Black Sea, and Baltic; but when once prices here rose sufficiently high to draw what those countries had to spare to England, supplies soon increased. Latterly, we have been receiving rather large quantities of breadstuffs from France; but this will not last, her wants are too well-ascertained to allow us to expect that she will long be able to export; indeed, it is more than probable that we may ere many months have French buyers in our markets.

Before long the weather will begin to have its influence; thus far, the young Wheat plant is well spoken of, which circumstance, and the knowledge that a larger breadth of land is under this crop than usnal, have tended to keep matters quiet; and should we continue to have a favorable season, it would assist materially in checking speculation, but the occurrence of any thing likely to detract from the productiveness of the next harvest would be likely to cause great excitement. During the next few weeks we calculate on a good consumptive demand for Wheat, with some advance in prices; we think, however, that the stocks on hand and the supplies which may reach us will suffice to prevent any great rise.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of the more important Vegetables, Fruits, &c.

Washington Market, New-York, March 18, 1854.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Western Reds, ₱ bbl., $2 37½; Merinos, $2@$2 12½; Mercers, $3@$3 25; Carters, very scarce, and worth $3 50; Onions red, ₱ bbl., $1 75; white, $2 50; yellow, $2; Turnips, ₱ bbl., $1 50 for yellow; white, $1; Cabbage, ₱ hundred, $5@$10; Spinach ₱ bbl., $2 50; Parsneps ₱ bushel, 62½c.; Carrots, ₱ bushel, 62½c.; Celery, ₱ doz. bunches, $1 25@$1 50; Beets, ₱ bushel, 62½c.

FRUITS.—Apples, Spitzenburgs, ₱ bbl., $3 50; Greenings, ₱ bbl., $3 50; Roxbury Russets, ₱ bbl., $3 50; all of these are assorted lots; Cranberries, ₱ bbl., $9; extra price, $10; Maple Sugar, per lb, 12½c.

The markets are not as brisk as usual. The rivers having opened, buyers are holding back for the purpose of obtaining produce at a lower rate, which they probably can do in the course of a week. The fruits in market at present are of the best quality; the season for some of them will soon be over.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, March 20, 1854.

WE notice some falling off in the market to-day, the number present being considerable less than for some weeks past; and with one or two exceptions the cattle are not of as good quality as usual. There were eight Devon cattle in market to-day, fed by Mr. WM. A. CLARK, of Woodbridge, Ct., the finest lot in the hands of one feeder we have noticed this season. For beauty of color and shape they are seldom equaled. The average weight was 2043 lbs. Four of these were sold for 11 cents, and this price was asked for the others which were not sold at the time of making up this report. The Devon cattle generally bring the highest prices as they look better, and show their flesh better than most other breeds, and consequently suit the taste of buyers generally. Another lot of 85 head owned by Mr. SELDONRIDGE, Lancaster Co., Pa., native breeds, looked very well. These two lots were the only exceptions to the above remark as to quality.

The prices ranged about the same as last week, viz, lowest price, 8c., and highest, 10c., with the exception of the extras.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street.
A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.		IN MARKET TO-DAY
Beeves,	1,625	1,600
Cows,	20	
Sheep,	435	
Swine,	1482	
Veals,	498	

Of these there were forwarded by the Harlem Railroad, beeves, 25; cows, 20; sheep, 435.

By the Hudson River railroad, beeves, 250; swine, 98.

By the Erie railroad, beeves, 600; swine, 1384.

Hudson River Boats, 216.

New-York State, furnished by cars, 317.

Ohio, by cars, 546.

Kentucky, by cars, 225.

Connecticut, on foot, 10.

Pennsylvania, on foot, 350.

Virginia, on foot, 72.

New-Jersey, on foot, 10.

CHAMBERLIN'S, Robinson street.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.		IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves,	275	
Cows and Calves,	60	12
Sheep,	3,000	300
Veals,	20	

BROWNING'S, Sixth street.

Beeves,	302	
Cows,	95	
Sheep,	2,439	600

O'BRIEN'S, Sixth street.

Beeves,	97	
Cows,	107	
Calves,	50	

Mr. ALLERTON gives the prices of swine at 5½c.; veals 5@7c.; sheep, $3, $5, and $10 per head; cows, $30@$50, according to quality.

The following are the prices at Mr. CHAMBERLIN'S, Robinson Street: Cattle, 8@10c.; Cows, $25 to $35 to $50; Sheep, $3 25, $5 to $7, extras, $10; Calves, 5 to 7c. per pound. One lot of 60 indifferent sold for 5½c.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.			
Pot, 1st sort, 1853	₱ 100 lbs.	5 93½	@ 6 —
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852		6 62½	@— —
Beeswax.			
American Yellow	₱ lb.	— 28	@ 29
Bristles.			
American, Gray and White		— 40	@— 45
Coal.			
Liverpool Orrel	₱ chaldron,	10 50	@ 14 —
Scotch		— —	@ — —
Sidney		7 75	@ 50
Pictou		8 50	@ —
Anthracite	₱ 2,000 lb.	6 50	@ 7 —

Cotton.	*Atlantic Ports.*	*Florida.*	*Other Gulf Ports.*
Inferior	— @—	— @—	— @—
Low to good ord	7¾@8¼	7¼@8¼	7¼@8¼
Low to good mid	9⅜@10¾	10¾@11¼	11 @11⅜
Mid. fair to fair	10 @11	11¼@11¾	11¾@12
Fully fr. to good fr.	11⅜@—	11⅜@—	— @12¼
Good and fine	— @—	— @—	— @—

Cotton Bagging.		
Gunny Cloth	₱ yard,	— 11¼@11¾
American Kentucky		— — @— —
Dundee		— — @— —
Coffee.		
Java, White	₱ lb.	— 13 @ 14
Mocha		— 13½@—14
Brazil		— 10½@—12
Maracaibo		— 12 @—12½
St. Domingo (cash)		— 9¾@—10¾
Cordage.		
Bale Rope	₱ lb.	— 7 @—10
Boit Rope		— — @—16
Corks.		
Velvet, Quarts	₱ gro.	— 35 @—45
Velvet, Pints		— 20 @—28
Phials		— 4 @—12
Feathers.		
Live Geese, prime	₱ lb.	— 46 @— 49
Flax.		
Jersey	₱ lb.	— 8 @— 9
Flour and Meal.		
Sour	₱ bbl.	6 75 @7 50
Superfine No. 2		7 — @7 62½
State, common brands		7 25 @7 31¼
State, Straight brand		7 37½@— —
State, favorite brands		7 43¾@7 50
Western, mixed do		7 25 @7 37½
Michigan and Indiana, Straight do		7 37½@7 43¾
Michigan, fancy brands		7 43¾@7 50
Ohio, common to good brands		7 37½@7 37½
Ohio, round hoop, common		7 37½@8 —
Ohio, fancy brands		7 43¾@7 50
Ohio, extra brands		7 12½@8 75
Michigan and Indiana, extra do		7 75 @8 62½
Genesee, fancy brands		7 75 @7 87½
Genesee, extra brands		8 25 @ 9 50
Canada, (in bond)		7 31¼@7 87½
Brandywine		7 68¾@7 87½
Georgetown		7 68¾@7 87½
Petersburgh City		7 68¾@8 87½
Richmond Country		7 62½@7 68¾
Alexandria		7 62½@7 68¾
Baltimore, Howard Street		7 62½@7 68¾
Rye Flour		4 75 @4 87½
Corn Meal, Jersey		— — @3 37½
Corn Meal, Brandywine		4 — @5—
Corn Meal, Brandywine	₱ punch.	21 — @ —
Grain.		
Wheat, White Genesee	₱ bush.	1 95 @2 —
Wheat, do., Canada (in bond)		2 — @2 —
Wheat, Southern, White		1 80 @1 85
Wheat, Ohio, White		1 85 @1 90
Wheat, Michigan, White		1 88 @1 95
Wheat, Mixed Western		1 82 @1 86
Wheat, Western Red		1 80 @1 85
Rye, Northern		1 10 @ —
Corn, Unsound		— — @—85
Corn, Round Yellow		— 86 @— 88
Corn, Round White		— 89 @— 90
Corn, Southern White		— 90 @— 93
Corn, Southern Yellow		— 89 @—90
Corn, Southern Mixed		— 85 @— 86
Corn, Western Mixed		— 86 @— 87
Corn, Western Yellow		— — @—
Barley		— 95 @1 10
Oats, River and Canal		— 50 @—53
Oats, New-Jersey		— 46 @—48
Oats, Western		— 54 @—53¾
Oats, Penna		— 47 @—49
Oats, Southern		— 43 @—45
Peas, Black-eyed	₱ 2 bush.	2 75 @2 87½
Peas, Canada	bush.	1 18¾@— —
Beans, White		1 50 @1 62½
Hair.		
Rio Grande, Mixed	₱ lb.	— 23 @ — 23¼
Buenos Ayres, Mixed		— 21 @ — 23
Hay, FOR SHIPPING:		
North River, in bales	₱ 100 lbs.	— 87½@— 90
Hemp.		
Russia, clean	₱ ton.	285 — @320 —
Russia, Outshot		— — @ — —
Manilla	₱ lb.	— 13¾@ — —
Sisal		— 10 @ — —
Sunn		— 5¾@ — —
Italian	₱ ton,	240 — @ — —
Jute		120 — @125
American, Dew-rotted		195 — @200 —
American, do., Dressed		210 — @260 —
American, Water-rotted		— — @ — —
Hops.		
1853	₱ lb.	— 40 @ — 44

1852		— 38	@ — 40

Lime.

Rockland, Common.	₱ bbl.	— —	@ 1 13

Lumber.

		WHOLESALE PRICES.	
Timber, White Pine	₱ cubic ft.	— 18	@ — 22
Timber, Oak		— 25	@ — 30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O		— 35	@ — 38
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine (by cargo)		— 18	@ — 22
	YARD SELLING PRICES		
Timber, Oak Scantling	₱ M. ft.	30 —	@ 40 —
Timber, or Beams, Eastern		17 50	@ 18 75
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked		— —	@ 35 —
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked		20 —	@ 25 —
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear		37 50	@ 40 —
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual		30 —	@ 35 —
Boards, North River, Box		16 —	@ 17 —
Boards, Albany Pine	₱ pce.	16 —	@ — 22
Boards, City Worked		— 22	@ — 24
Boards, do. narrow, clear ceiling		— 25	@ — —
Plank, do., narrow, clear flooring		— 25	@ — —
Plank, Albany Pine		— 26	@ — 32
Plank, City Worked		— 26	@ — 32
Plank, Albany Spruce		— 18	@ — 20
Plank, Spruce, City Worked		— 22	@ — 24
Shingles, Pine, sawed	₱ bunch,	2 25	@ 2 50
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved		2 75	@ 3 —
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual	₱ M.	24 —	@ 28 —
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality		— 22	@ 25 —
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality		— 19	@ 21 —
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality		— 17	@ 18 —
Shingles, Company, 3 ft		— 32	@ — —
Shingles, Cypress, 2 ft		— —	@ 16 —
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft		— —	@ 22 —
Staves, White Oak, Pipe		— 65	@ — —
Staves, White Oak, Hhd		— 52	@ — —
Staves, White Oak, Bbl		— 40	@ — —
Staves, Red Oak, Hhd		— 38	@ 35 —
Heading, White Oak		— 60	@ — —

Molasses.

New-Orleans	₱ gall.	— 29	@ — —
Porto Rico		— 24	@ — 28
Cuba Muscovado		— 25	@ — 27
Trinidad Cuba		— 25	@ — 27
Cardenas, &c.		— 23½	@ — 24

Nails.

Cut, 4d@60d	₱ lb.	— 4½	@ — 5
Wrought, 6d@20d		— —	@ — —

Naval Stores.

Turpentine, Soft, North County	₱ 280 lb.	— —	@ 5 75
Turpentine, Wilmington		— —	@ 5 50
Tar	₱ bbl.	3 —	@ 3 50
Pitch, City		2 75	@ — —
Resin, Common, (delivered)		1 75	@ 1 87½
Resin, White	₱ 280 lb.	2 50	@ 4 75
Spirits Turpentine	₱ gall.	— 66	@ — 68

Oil Cake.

Thin Oblong, City	₱ ton,	— —	@ — —
Thick, Round, Country		— —	@ 28 —
Thin Oblong Country		— —	@ 33 —

Provisions.

Beef, Mess, Country	₱ bbl.	9 25	@ 11 50
Beef, Prime, Country		6 —	@ 6 37½
Beef, Mess, City		13 —	@ 13 50
Beef, Mess, extra		15 50	@ 16 50
Beef, Prime, City		7 25	@ 8 —
Beef, Mess, repacked, Wiscon		— —	@ 14 —
Beef, Prime, Mess	₱ tce.	21 —	@ 25 —
Pork, Mess, Western	₱ bbl.	15 75	@ 16 —
Pork, Prime, Western		13 50	@ — —
Pork, Prime, Mess		14 88	@ 16 —
Pork, Clear, Western		— —	@ 17 50
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels	₱ lb.	— 10½	@ — —
Hams, Pickled		— 8¾	@ — 9
Hams, Dry Salted		— —	@ — 8½
Shoulders, Pickled		— 6¾	@ — —
Shoulders, Dry Salted		— —	@ — 6½
Beef Hams, in Pickle	₱ bbl.	13 —	@ 16 50
Beef, Smoked	₱ lb.	— 9	@ — 9¾
Butter, Orange County		— 21	@ — 23
Butter, Ohio		— 12	@ — 15
Butter, New-York State Dairies		— 14	@ — 20
Butter, Canada		— 12	@ — 15
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond,)		— —	@ — —
Cheese, fair to prime		— 10	@ — 12

Plaster Paris.

Blue Nova Scotia	₱ ton,	3 50	@ 3 75
White Nova Scotia		3 50	@ 3 62½

Salt.

Turks Island	₱ bush.	— —	@ — 48
St. Martin's		— —	@ — —
Liverpool, Ground	₱ sack,	1 10	@ 1 12½
Liverpool, Fine		1 45	@ 1 50
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's		1 72½	@ 1 75

Saltpetre.

Refined	₱	— 6¾	@ — 8
Crude, East India		— 7	@ — 7¾
Nitrate Soda		— 5	@ — 5½

Seeds.

Clover	₱ lb.	— 10	@ — 11¾
Timothy, Mowed	₱ tce.	14 —	@ 17 —
Timothy, Reaped		17 —	@ 20 —
Flax, American, Rough	₱ bush.	— —	@ — —
Linseed, Calcutta		— —	@ — —

Sugar.

St. Croix	₱ lb.	— —	@ — —
New-Orleans		— 4	@ — 6¼
Cuba Muscovado		— 4¼	@ — 6
Porto Rico		— 4¾	@ — 6¼
Havana, White		— 7¼	@ — 8
Havana, Brown and Yellow		— 5	@ — 7¼
Stuart's, Double-Refined, Loaf		— 9¾	@ — —
do. do. do. Crushed	(Cash)	— 9¾	@ — —
do. do. do. Ground	(Cash)	— 8¾	@ — —
do. (A) Crushed		— 9	@ — —
do. 2d quality, Crushed			none.
Manilla		— 5½	@ — —
Brazil White		— 6½	@ — 7
Brazil, Brown		— 5	@ — —

Tallow.

American, Prime	₱ lb.	— 11¾	@ — 12½

Tobacco.

Virginia	₱ lb.	— —	@ — —
Kentucky		— 7	@ — 10
Mason County		— 6¾	@ — 11
Maryland		— —	@ — —
St. Domingo		— 12	@ — 18
Cuba		— 18½	@ — 23½
Yara		— 40	@ — 45
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers		— 25	@ 1 —
Florida Wrappers		— 15	@ — 60
Connecticut Seed Leaf		— 6	@ — 20
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf		— 5½	@ — 15

Wool.

American, Saxony Fleece	₱ lb.	— 50	@ — 55
American, Full-blood Merino		— 46	@ — 48
American ½ and ¾ Merino		— 42	@ — 45
American, Native and ¼ Merino		— 36	@ — 38
Extra, Pulled		— 42	@ — 48
Superfine, Pulled		— 39	@ — 41
No. 1, Pulled		— 33	@ — 37

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Advertisements for the American Agriculturist must be paid for *in advance*.

ISABELLA GRAPE VINES,

OF PROPER AGE FOR FORMING VINEYARDS, CULTIVated from, and containing all the good qualities which the most improved cultivation for over fourteen years has conferred on the Croton Point Vineyards, are offered to the public. Those who may purchase will receive such instructions for four years, as will enable them to cultivate the grape with entire success, provided their locality is not too far north. All communications addressed to R. T. UNDERHILL, M. D., New-York, or Croton Point, Westchester Co., N. Y., will receive attention. The additional experience of two past seasons, give him full assurance that by improved cultivation, pruning, &c., a crop of good fruit can be obtained every year, in most of the northern, and all the middle, western, and southern States.

N. B. To those who take sufficient to plant four acres, as he directs, he will, when they commence bearing, furnish the owner with one of his vinedressers whom he has instructed in his own mode of cultivation; and he will do all the labor of the vineyard, and insure the most perfect success. The only charge a reasonable compensation for the labor.

28-31. R. T. U.

GENUINE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS NOW ON HAND, AND IS CONstantly manufacturing at his works in MIDDLETOWN, CONN., SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, which he warrants free from any adulteration, and equal, if not superior to any in the market. It is made of *bones*, prepared in the most approved manner, put up in substantial bags for transportation, and is furnished promptly to order, or at the works.

He also manufactures and has constantly on hand for the market, BONE DUST of a superior quality.

These fertilizers have been thoroughly tested by careful and experienced agriculturists in this vicinity, and have given general satisfaction. ANDREW COE,

March 13, 1854. [28-40.] Middletown, Ct..

LOP-EARED RABBITS OF IMPORTED STOCK (Price $10 per pair,) for-sale by S. PARSONS, Flushing, L. I.

28-31

NEW POUDRETT'S MANUFACTORY.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ENTERPRISING men, particularly farmers, to invest funds in a business bringing large interest.

GEO. BOMMER'S proposals for the formation of a JOINT STOCK COMPANY, for the purpose of ERECTING AN ESTABLISHMENT near the city of New-York, having for its object: 1. THE DRAINING OF SINKS, either by means of air-tight night-carts or, by atmospheric pressure; 2. THE CONVERSION OF SAID SINK MATERIAL INTO MANURE, to be called 'IMPROVED POUDRETTE;' 3. THE PREPARATION OF "AMMONIATED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME;" a concentrated rich manure, being in its effects equal to guano, to be made chiefly of bones, acids and ammonia.

MR. BOMMER, with a view of promoting the farming interest and desiring to have the greater part of the shares of the capital stocks subscribed by farmers themselves, offers to any farmer or gardener who subscribes for shares, to have manure for his own use at 25 per cent. lower than the company's market price.

Further information on the subject will be found in a pamphlet, containing the basis, terms and conditions on which said establishment is to be founded, together with a statement of expenses for fixtures; its working costs: and its income. Said pamphlets can be had at the office of MR. BOMMER, 74 Greenwich st., New-York city, at which place applications for shares, or descriptive pamphlets can be made personally or by mail. 28*-1t. GEO. BOMMER.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF GUANO.—A full and minute description of the different crops and soils to which Peruvian Guano is adapted, with full directions for its application, a pamphlet for 96 pages, and can be sent through the mail. Price 25 cents.

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3000 QUINCE TREES FOR SALE.

APPLE AND ORANGE QUINCE TREES OF LAST YEAR'S cuttings, and two, three or four years old. For sale by JAS. J. SCOFIELD. Inquire of THOMAS BURKE,

March 17, 1854. [28-31.] Morristown, N. J.

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THE TRUE MUSQUIT GRASS, GROWN BY A CAREFUL Georgia Planter. This has proved the most sure and valuable grass for stock yet cultivated at the South, and is invaluable to the planter. For sale by

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also by R. L. ALLEN,

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SUPERIOR FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES—CHEAP. WM. R. PRINCE & Co., Flushing, Long Island, in consequence of the Railroad passing through their largest Nursery, will sell about 50,000 trees at very reduced prices—comprising Fruit Trees in a bearing state, and Ornamental Trees of the largest size, including the finest evergreens and all other articles. Catalogues may be had at 113 Chamber st., and will be mailed to applicants. 27-29

SHANGHAI BUFF, GREY, AND WHITE; ALSO BRAMA-Pootras and Malay fowl; 100 pairs assorted for sale. Also Brahma Pootra White Shanghai Eggs, at $5 per dozen; Black and Buff Shanghai Eggs, $3 per doz. They also have for sale Trees and Plants, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses and Grape Vines. Catalogue furnished. Apply by mail (post paid) to

GEO. SNYDER & CO.,

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NO. 3 PARK ROW, and No. 3 ANN STREET, HAVE RECently published new editions of the following books:

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Elements of Scientific Agriculture, or the Connection between Science and the Art of Practical Farming. Prize Essay of the New-York State Agricultural Society. By John P. Norton, M. A.

CATECHISM OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND GEOLOGY.

By James F. W. Johnston. With an Introduction by John P. Norton. 26-29—31-33

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NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO DIRECT particular attention to these magnificent grapes, which he has propagated with such success, that they are beyond comparison the largest grapes known. He has many one and a half inches in diameter. The grape is perfectly hardy, and will endure the winter, and ripen 2 or 3 weeks sooner than the Isabella or Catawba. The Charter Oak Grape is unsurpassed for preserving and for wine—and a delicious table fruit. Orders up to 1st May received by subscriber, at 5 Scammel street, New-York city. After that date at Frankfort, N.Y. [27*] JOHN P. WILSON.

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THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., about an hour and a half's ride from the city of New-York, on the Morris and Essex railroad; the cars leaving New-York several times a day. It has been ably patronized for the last six years. There will be a vacancy for a few more pupils in April.

Faithful teachers are provided for English branches usually required; also Drawing and Painting. French, Latin, and Spanish under a native teacher.

Vocal and instrumental music by an accomplished player, whose time and attention has been for years devoted exclusively to this object.

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Persons wishing to send their daughters from home, would do well to visit this Institution before deciding. 27-tf

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS OF ALL THE BEST VARIEties. Also a choice collection of GREEN-HOUSE and GARDEN PLANTS, FLOWER ROOTS, &c. For sale at A. BRIDGEMAN'S HORTICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT, Nos. 874 & 878 Broadway, above 18th street, New-York.

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EARLY EXCELSIOR POTATOES.—THIS IS A NEW AND very superior sort. They are as early as the June potatoes, grow above the average size, are mealy and paltable, and have kept better than any other variety planted in this vicinity. The rot has never been known among them.

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FOR THE GARDEN, NURSERY, GREEN-HOUSE AND Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and Standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's New White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

STRAWBERRIES, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

SCIONS OF BEST FRUIT and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND HEDGE PLANTS, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Bentzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spirea Callosa, (new,) $1 50. Pyrus umbilicata rosea, $1.

300,000 NORWAY SPRUCE, SILVER FIR, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.,) Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cupheas, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedum, Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxalis Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000,

☞ Catalogues now ready. 26-33

NURSERY STOCKS.—QUINCE, PLUM AND CHERRY stocks for sale, also cherry pits in their season, packed in damp moss, suitable for transportation to any part of the United States. Apple and quince seed &c., &c.

Orders from any distance promptly attended to. Address, post-paid WM. DAY,

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It is composed of crushed or ground bones, decomposed by the addition of about one fifth their weight of sulphuric acid, diluted with water, to which is added a due proportion of guano and sulphate of ammonia. The latter is the active and one of the most efficient agents in the best Peruvian Guano.

It is suited to any soil in which there is not already a full supply of the phosphates, which is seldom the case. All crops are benefited by its application.

For sale in large or small quantities, in bags of 150 lbs. each. No charge for packages. All bags will be branded "C. B. De Burg, No. 1 Superphosphate of Lime."

PERUVIAN GUANO of best quality.

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FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, of various sorts, fresh home grown and imported.

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FOR SALE AT THE SOUTH NORWALK NURSERY, THE Great New Rochelle or Lawton Blackberry Plants; also plants of the White fruited Blackberry. For sale also a large stock of small plants of the new or North River Red Antwerp plants, at the low price of fifteen dollars per thousand. The above plants all warranted.

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Price at Chicago $175—$75 Cash with order, note for $50, payable when reaper works successfully, and another for $50, payable 1st December next with interest. Or $160 cash in advance. Warranted to be a good Self-Raking Reaper.

☞ Agents properly recommended, wanted throughout the country. Experienced agents preferred. It is important this year to have the machines widely scattered.

Descriptive circulars with cuts, and giving impartially the difficulties as well as successes of the reaper, mailed to post-paid applications. J. S. WRIGHT.

"Prairie Farmer" Warehouses, Chicago, Feb., 1854.
23-35

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THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY OFFER their Poudrette for sale in lots to suit purchasers, from a single barrel up to 4000 barrels, at their usual rates, $1 50 per barrel for any quantity over seven barrels, delivered on board of vessel in the city of N. York, free of cartage or other charge. When 200 or 300 barrels are taken, a deduction will be made from the above price. That this article has stood the test of fourteen years trial is proof of its efficacy. It is the cheapest and best manure for corn ever produced, and it has the advantage of being useful in small quantities and harmless in large. It is a capital manure for peas, strawberries, &c., and all garden vegetables. Apply by letter or personally to the Lodi Manufacturing Company,
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GARDENER FOR THE GREEN-HOUSE AND GRAPE-House.—Wanted a Gardener as above, who is experienced in the management of the Green and Grape-House in the United States. None need apply except fully qualified.
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SEEDS FROM THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—A few choice samples of Two rowed Barley, Four rowed Barley, White Poland Oats, Black Prince Edward's Island Oats, Spring Wheat, Timothy, and Flax Seed, for sale by
22-tf R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st.

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DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF GUANO.—A full and minute description of the different crops and soils to which Peruvian Guano is adapted, with full directions for its application, a pamphlet of 96 pages, and can be sent through the mail. [21tf] R. L. ALLEN, 187 and 191 Water st.

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HEDGE, LONG-HANDLE, AND SLIDING PRUNING SHEARS; Budding and Edging Knives; Pruning Hatchets, saws and knives; pruning, vine and flower scissors; bill and Milton hooks; lawn and garden rakes; garden scufflers, hoes of great variety, shovels and spades; hand engines, which throw water forty feet or more, syringes and water pots; grafting chisels, tree scrapers, and caterpillar brushes; transplanting trowels, reels; hand plow and cultivator, very useful to work between rows of vegetables, together with a large assortment of other implements too numerous to mention. [21tf] R. L. ALLEN, 187 and 191 Water-st.

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WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE, AND ENDLESS-chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS, MADE Expressly for the California and Oregon Markets.

DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS AND SIZES.

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